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Vaisakha 21, 1888 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 11, 1966/Vaisakha 21, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cost of Living Index

†

*1661. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of living index has increased sufficiently at many places during the months of October, November and December, 1965; and

(b) if so, the names of places and the extent of increase in the index number?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) During this period the Consumer Price Index Numbers for the Centres for which price indices are being published by the Labour Bureau, showed an upward trend by and large.

(b) A statement showing the Consumer Price Index Numbers for the period September 1965 to December 1965 in respect of the Centres referred to above is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6282/66].

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और मैसूर में सब से ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है मूल्यों में। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन स्थानों में नौकरी पेशा जो लोग हैं या जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके महंगाई भत्ते वगैरह में इसी हिसाब से वृद्धि की गई है अथवा नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : महंगाई भत्ते में जो वृद्धि की जाती है वह एक फिक्स्ड फार्मूले के बमूजिब की जाती है और अकसर वर्कर्ज और मैनेजमेंट की म्यूचुअल नैगोसिएशन से, आपसी बातचीत से यह तय होता है . . .

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैंने यह जानना चाहा है कि की गई है या नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तक तो कोई खास नहीं।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसी समय में लोगों की आय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और यदि कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है तो उनका जीवनस्तर जोकि दामों के बढ़ने की वजह से नीचे गिर गया है उसको उठाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : डीयरनेस एलाउन्स बढ़ाया जाता है। इसके लिए एक फिक्स्ड फार्मूला है। गवर्नमेंट फैसला करती है कि कब डी० ए० बढ़ाया जाय . . .

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : आपने कोई स्टेप लिया है या नहीं, आमदनी बढ़ी है या नहीं बढ़ी है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि अगर तनख्वाहें बढ़ाते जायें और चीजों की कीमतें भी वैसे ही बढ़ती जायें तो इससे कोई खास फायदा नहीं है। इस वास्ते बेहतर चीज यह है कि कन्ज्यूमर कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्ज बनाये जायें जिन में जो जरूरी अश्या हैं, रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं वे फिक्स्ड प्राइसिस पर, कंट्रोल प्राइसिस पर दी जायें। यह शायद क्या। बेहतर रहेगा।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: As you are aware, along with this abnormal increase in the price index, the dissatisfaction amongst the services is mounting up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when he himself has realised that on the one hand, all the little increase in dearness allowance which has been given has been neutralised by this abnormal rise and on the other hand, consumer co-operative stores cannot be organised with that speed which is necessary to give full supplies of all these essential goods to the services, what action he is intending to take during the interim period to see that this type of dissatisfaction, which is mounting up is removed or lessened and the people who are struggling hard and suffering a lot could be given some relief.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In this respect, the only remedy to arrest the increase in prices is to increase the production.

Shri Kapur Singh: Cut down the expenditure. There are so many remedies. Why is he thinking of only one remedy?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The steps that Government are taking to increase, for instance, the production of foodgrains, are well known to the House, and I need not repeat them.

Secondly, certain fiscal measures are being taken by the Ministry of Finance to arrest these rising trends in prices, and I hope they will be effective.

श्री राम हरख यादव : मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया है कि एक फार्मूला बना हुआ है जिसके लिहाज से सरकारी मुलाजिमों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई जाती हैं, भत्ते बढ़ाये जाते हैं। गालिबन वह फार्मूला यह है कि दस प्वाइंट्स के इजाफे पर उनका भत्ता बढ़ाया जाता है। जो नक्शा जनाब ने पेश किया है उसका मुलाहिजा करने से मालूम होता है कि वैस्ट बंगाल के जलपायगुड़ी और उत्तर प्रदेश के बनारस जिले में सब से ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी कीमतों में हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां के जो सैंटर के या स्टेट के मुलाजिमीन हैं उनकी तनख्वाह और भत्ते इसी हिसाब से बढ़ाये गये है या बढ़ाई जायेंगी ? बाकी जो लोग है उनका तो भगवान ही मालिक है लेकिन सैंट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जो मुलाजिमीन हैं क्या उनके महंगाई भत्ते में इसी हिसाब से इजाफा किया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि जो सैंट फार्मुला है या जो प्राइस इंडेक्स है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एड ए मैटर आफ फैक्ट बढ़ाई गई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : एड ए मैटर आफ फैक्ट तो नहीं बढ़ाई जाती है। उस में एक खास मैयार होता है। अगर दस प्वाइंट्स तक एक फिक्स्ड पीरियड तक इंडेक्स बढ़ा रहे तब वह सवाल उठता है। अगर उससे कम हो तो वह सवाल नहीं उठता है।

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that Government are unable to arrest the rise in prices, may I know whe-

ther it is in the contemplation of Government to see that full neutralisation is granted to all employees of the Government as well apart from the industrial workers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At present, full neutralisation is not contemplated, but most of it is covered.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the statement there is reference to the consumer price index in West Bengal. It has been found in the past that in certain States like Maharashtra, Gujarat and others, the computation of the cost of living index was faulty. Subsequently, by setting up special tripartite committees, these errors have been rectified partially. In view of the fact that in certain States like West Bengal, the trade union movement is unanimously demanding from the Government the setting up of a tripartite committee to rectify or to come to a correct computation of the cost of living index to make it up to date, may I know whether Government are aware of this demand, and if so, what steps they are taking to set up such a committee?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Government are proposing to set up an expert committee to go into this question and West Bengal is one of the States that would be included in this.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that in order to stabilise the prices and to bring down the cost of living index, more production is needed. May I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the deficit financing that is being indulged in by both the State Governments and the Central Government has resulted in this rise in price index, and in view of that, may I know whether Government will take a comprehensive view and try to solve all the problems together instead of solving them in a piece-meal manner?

Mr. Speaker: In the first part of the hon. Member's question he has given information, and the second part of the question is a suggestion for action.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government realise that the prices of consumer goods are not just rising but they have run away out of the control of the Government, and if so, what is their reaction to this realisation?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I have said, for the industrial workers, we are setting up a series of consumer co-operative stores, and we hope to supply goods to them at the wholesale prices by purchasing them from the source and giving them direct through the consumer co-operative stores or societies.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बड़े कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन को जब महंगाई में बढ़ोत्तरी होती है तो महंगाई भत्ता मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, जैसे सफाई मजदूर हैं, बीड़ी उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, छोटे होटलों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, महंगाई के कारण उन्हें बड़ी तकलीफ उठानी पड़ रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन असंगठित और शोषित मजदूरों के वास्ते क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जब गवर्नमेंट डिअरनेस अलाउंस बढ़ाने के बारे में तय करती है तो उस में इन लोगों को भी शामिल किया जाता है।

International Indian Ocean Expedition

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*1603. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pelased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 346 on the 10th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the research work carried on the Indian Ocean by International Indian Ocean Expedition has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The field programme of the expedition was concluded in December 1965 and processing of data is in progress.

(b) Results as reported so far on the basis of a preliminary analysis of the data collected by the various participants have been summarised in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6283/66].

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बयान बहुत लम्बा है, इस लिये मैं इस वक्त सवाल पूछ नहीं सकता । यह चार सफे का है, इस को पढने का मुझे समय नहीं मिला । मुझे कोई सवाल नहीं करना है

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यहां भी कोई ऐसी रसायनशाला है जिस से हमें विदेशियों का मुंह न ताकना पड़े और समुद्र का विश्लेषण सही तरीके से हमारे यहां हो सके । दूसरों के कोलैबोरेशन की जरूरत हमें न पड़े ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. We are setting up an Oceanography Institute. We have already appointed a Director and we hope to furnish the Institute with the results of this oceanography expedition which has given us considerable data which will be of great use to us.

श्री राम हरख यादव : यह जो नक्शा मिनिस्टर साहब ने आज दिया है उस में 16 प्वाइंट्स हैं । बहुत सी चीजों की डिस्कवरी ओशनालोजी सायंस के जरिये हुई है । आइटेम नं० 3 मछलियों के बारे में है । 18 किस्म की मछलियां इंडियन ओशन में हैं । उन के शिकार में कोई खास तरक्की नहीं हुई है । क्या इस के मुताल्लिक कोई तहकीकात इस वाडी ने की है । अगर की है तो उस में किस हद तक कामयाबी हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस किस्म की मछली के बारे में आप ज्यादा इन्फार्मेशन चाहते हैं । इतने डिटेल में जाने से कैसे काम चल सकता है ।

श्री राम हरख यादव : 18 किस्म की मछलियों का जिक्र आया है । क्या अब तक कोई . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या अब हम इतने डिटेल में जा सकेंगे । कई किस्म की मछलियां हैं । 18 किस्म की मछलियों में से किस के बारे में आप जानना चाहते हैं । यह बात कैसे बतलाई जा सकती है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अनुसंधान कार्य हुआ है उस में कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ है और भारतवर्ष का उस में क्या योगदान रहा है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The overall cost of the expedition is not available. But the Indian participation has been estimated to cost Rs. 64.69 lakhs.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether the International Indian Ocean expedition has discovered any traces of a submerged continent stretching for thousands of miles called 'Lemuria' by western historians and 'Kumari Kantam' in ancient Tamil literature,

in the Indian Ocean south of Kanyakumari?

Shri M. C. Chagla: What are stated in ancient texts about the past prove to be correct. I am not sure of the exact location of the land that my hon. friend is referring to. But if we look at it, we will find that many lands have been found submerged, many valleys have been discovered and we begin to realise that tens of thousands of years ago there was considerable land which was washed out by the sea.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Which other countries participated in this expedition and what is the nature of their participation?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। आप कई बार कह चुके हैं कि जो लम्बा बयान होता है उस को टेबल पर रखा जाये। लेकिन यह तो लम्बे से भी ज्यादा है। हमारे पास जो कागजात आते हैं सवेरे उनके साथ यह आता, इस में बड़ी दिलचस्प बातें हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन यह उन कागजात के साथ आ जाया करे तो थोड़ी सुविधा हो जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले इस का मुताला कीजिये फिर किसी और तरीके से सामने लाने की कोशिश कीजिये।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I apologise to the hon. Member. I know the statement is very long. But the question called for a long statement. I have given it. If I do not furnish a long statement, I am told I am not giving all the information.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं और कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूं। इतना ही चाहता था कि अगर कागजात के साथ सवाल के लम्बे जवाब भी आ जायें तो पढ़ने में सुविधा हो जाये।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The countries which participated are Australia, France, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Norway, Malagasy Republic, Portugal, Pakistan, South Africa, UK, USA, USSR, Zanzibar, West Germany, Ceylon, Thailand and India. As regards the nature of the participation, India provided two ships the *Kistna* and *Varuna;* a few other countries also supplied ships, but not all of them.

Traffic Precedence for V.I.Ps.

***1604. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laws, regulations and manuals governing traffic in Delhi and outside provide for precedence and special treatment to the V.I.Ps. as against ordinary citizens;

(b) whether the Prime Minister at the all-India level receives special treatment among the V.I.Ps; and

(c) if so, the details of (a) and (b)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : पिछली बार जब विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न को लेकर सवाल उठाया गया था तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सदन में कहा था कि उन को इस देश के ट्राफिक के इन्तजाम हैं उस में विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त है। अंग्रेजी में उन्होंने कहा था : "वैरी स्पेशल पोजीशन"। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है, कोई नियम नहीं है, संविधान की कोई धारा नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करेगी कि वे अपने बयान को वापस लें और जो नई स्थिति है उस के अनुसार व्यवहार करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसा कहा था कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसा बयान नहीं दिया है।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There is no question of withdrawing anything of what the Prime Minister stated. This had reference to security arrangements. There is certainly some kind of special treatment for security purposes, nothing else.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई नियम बतलाया नहीं गया है, और आप स्वयं कहते हैं कि नियम है नहीं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम बिना कहां काम होता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस वक्त यह भी कहा था कि दुनिया के बहुसंख्यक देशों में इस तरह की विशेषता प्रधान मंत्री जी को प्राप्त है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे कौन से बहुसंख्यक देश हैं, क्या उन के नाम हैं क्योंकि श्री हेम बरुआ ने उस वक्त कहा था कि ऐसी बातें केवल अविकसित देशों में होती हैं। किसी भी विकसित देश में, पश्चिमी योरुप हो, उत्तरी अमरीका हो या पूर्वी योरुप में हो, इस तरह की बातें नहीं हुआ करती हैं। तो क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूं कि इन बहुसंख्यक देशों के नाम क्या हैं?

Shri Nanda: When we link it up with the text of that answer which referred to security arrangements, it will be seen that they apply in many countries, specially regarding traffic for which elaborate arrangements are made in the USA, UK and several other countries. There is nothing special in our case.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरा प्रश्न नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न "वैरी स्पेशल पोजीशन" के बारे में है। कौन ऐसे बहुसंख्यक देश हैं, क्या उन के नाम हैं जो कि प्रजातांत्रिक हैं और जिन में प्रधान मंत्री की वैरी स्पेशल पोजीशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह की कोई स्पेशल पोजीशन नहीं है। उन्हें अरेंजमेंट के लिये ऐसा करना पड़ता है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस देश में महात्मा गांधी के बाद कई राजनीतिक हत्यायें हो चुकी हैं इसलिये इस देश में जो विशेष राजनीतिक परिस्थिति है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या गृह मंत्री ने इस की कोई व्यवस्था की है कि राष्ट्र के प्रधान मंत्री जैसे विशेष व्यक्तियों की पूरी रक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जा सके और विशेष स्थितियों में वे खतरे से बाहर रहें।

श्री नन्दा : इस का मैं जवाब दे चुका हूं।

Detenus

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*1665. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who continue to be detained as on the 30th April, 1966 under D.I.R. in the context of (i) relations with China, and (ii) with Pakistan;

(b) the number of persons detained in each State indicating the purpose and category under which detained;

(c) how the cases are reviewed and what say he has in these cases; and

(d) in how many cases he has superseded the decision of the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6284/66]. I may add here that

there are 11 detenus detained under the orders of the Central Government, lodged in the Central Delhi Jail. This is in addition to 413 given in the statement.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the hon. Home Minister spell out in clear and positive terms the scope and the limited purpose for which he now proposes to retain emergency and use of DIR? May I take it that DIR will never be used to contain political and economic discontent?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Taking the last part of the question, DIR is never intended to be used for political purposes. Of course, economic offences and problems were tackled under the Defence of India Rules in special conditions.

Shri Ranga: It was used for political purposes.

Shri Nanda: National purposes not political purposes. That may be the hon. Member's view.

Regarding the use of Defence of India Rules and the emergency provisions, I may remind the hon. Member that some time back a statement was made that DIR was intended to be used from that point of view for only national security purposes, sparingly for that also and for no other purpose. After that, a further development has occurred, and I have stated already that it is now confined to the requirements of defence and national security in certain limited areas where problems of security have arisen in an acute form.

Shri Ranga: What are they?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member knows those places.

Shri Ranga: Kerala you brought in last time.

Shri Nanda: Kerala was before that statement, not after that statement. Therefore, that purpose is a very limited purpose, and as I said, we are going to further examine, in consultation with the leaders also, as to the scope and the extent and the manner in which we are going to proceed with this matter. The purpose of national security must be considered to be supreme, over-riding. Nothing is going to be allowed to be done which will in any way undermine or impair it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: While fully appreciating that there is no dispute about its being used for national security purposes, may I ask what steps the hon. Home Minister proposes to take to ensure that there is no abuse of the DIR powers even for the limited purpose in the limited areas in which he wants to make use of it? From his statement it appears that he has no power whatsoever. He has got an enactment passed here, but the DIR has been passed on to other quarters. May I know what steps he proposes to take to ensure that there is no abuse of power? I have not got any case where I can say that there has been abuse, but certain very important cases were brought to our notice, particularly by Mr. Madhu Limaye, a case of gross abuse. So, may I know how the hon. Home Minister proposes to see that there is no abuse, and will he be able to assure the proper use of it?

Shri Nanda: I would not say that no case of abuse has occurred. Earlier also I conveyed to the House that I was not quite sure absolutely that no such thing had occurred, but the kind of thing which was brought up in the House by the hon. Member Mr. Limaye shows how much exaggeration takes place. In this case, it was not only a question of exaggeration simply, it was an absolutely unfounded statement, and it has attracted attention. The hon. Member said something about what occurred in Maharashtra some-where, and an allegation was made that the detention of some person had something to do with the marriage of the Home Minister's son.

Shri Hem Barua: It came out in the papers also.

Shri Nanda: This is absolutely false. I have got all the statements and the facts about it. For example, I have also got a letter from the Chief Minister and also there is a letter from that lady herself. The position is that this matter was brought up in the Legislature of Maharashtra, and then a Member who had moved a cut motion, a Member belonging to the SSP, after getting the relevant details from the Government felt convinced and he withdrew the cut motion. There can be nothing more palpable. The matter was discussed there and the cut motion had to be withdrawn when the facts were made known. There is no truth at all in whatever has been said.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: While the hon. Home Minister explained this case, he forgot the first part of it, as to how he ensures that there is no abuse and whether he wants to retain some power in his hands or not.

Shri Nanda: Because the whole of abuse arises from things which are stated here....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That part I appreciate.

Shri Nanda: I had already in the earlier statement pointed out that the use of these powers, the exercise of these powers at lower levels by instructions from here has been stopped. Nobody except at the level of the Government is going to do that, and even further safeguards are being thought of.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : डी० आई० आर० में जो लोग पकड़े गए हैं अधिकतर वह लोग छोड़ दिए गए हैं लेकिन जो लोग नहीं छोड़े गए हैं क्या उन के केसेज को रिव्यू करने का विचार गवर्नमेंट कर रही है ?

श्री नन्दा : जो इस किस्म के केसेज थे जिनके बारे में चर्चा थी वह तो सब छोड़ ही दिये गये हैं। कुछ जो बाकी हैं वह या तो उन इलाकों में हैं जहां जरूरत है और या इस किस्म के केसेज हैं स्पाईज वगैरह के जिसके बारे में अभी छोड़ने का ख्याल नहीं है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में लिखा है कि :

> "as persons were detained at various times in the context of the prevailing situation which was compound of several factors—internal and external".

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रान्तीय सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसे नजरबन्दों को जिनको सरकार ने छोड़ दिया है, क्या उन लोगों से आश्वासन लिया है कि पुनः इस तरीके की हरकत वह नहीं करेंगे ?

श्री नन्दा: उनसे आश्वा- सन लेने का कोई फायदा भी नहीं है। वह तो जब कुछ करगे तो देख लिया जायेगा।

Dr. Ranen Sen: In spite of the fact that in this House more than once the Home Minister and the Prime Minister have stated about the restricted use of DIR and the release of detenus, though with that statement we do not agree, may I know how till now the two Members of Parliament from Tripura, Shri Dasaratha Deb and Shri Biren Dutta, and the leader of the Tripura Assembly, Shri Bipin Chakravarti, are still detained under DIR, and what steps are being taken to release them?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member perhaps knows that Tripura is something like a border area.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While appreciating what he has said and clearing this particular point, still is it not a fact that there are still instances where the misuse of DIR has been there? For instance a student leader of Kashmir has been arrested because he said that appreciative reference to Chinese leaders should be removed from the books. I want to know

what steps the Home Minister will take to see that henceforth DIR is not used especially by wretched SIs to suppress innocent persons?

Shri Nanda: I have already said that not all SIs are wretched.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I only know the wretched once who have put honest men into jail, in Bihar, I am ashamed.

Shri Nanda: I do not make any secret of my own feeling that abuse has occurred, though in a number of cases which came to the courts, the decision against the Government were mostly on the basis of certain technical flaws in the procedures etc., but there were actual cases of misuse also. As I have already assured the House the new direction that has been given will make the kind of thing which the hon. Member has in mind impossible.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What about the particular instance that the hon. Member has brought to his notice, the student leader of Kashmir? Firstly he had restored to hunger strike. Why? Because he protested that so much was written in favour of China in the textbook on Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker: Does he know anything about this particular case?

Shri Nanda: I will collect the details.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Tripura is without representation in this House on account of the fact that the two Members of Parliament from there are still detained and the Home Minister tells us that Tripura is a border State. There are many other border States. West Bengal also is a border State to a certain extent and Assam and Rajasthan are also border States. Do I take it that the release of detenus under DIR is a policy adopted by the Government hypocritically in order that Government may be enabled at its sweet will to requisition the idea of some State being a border State and to keep some people in jail in a manner which does appear to be discriminatory? Only yesterday you told the House that Mr. Biren Dutta has gone back to jail, which has disconcerted us greatly.

Shri Nanda: I appreciate the hon. Member's feeling and anxiety in the matter. I am not thinking of all border States. I am thinking of a very few where there is a problem. Even there, the hon. Member will remember I said that we are going to consider in a critical way and assess the need regarding those areas. May be that something more even in that direction may be done.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In the White Paper circulated to the House in regard to the detention of left communists under the DIR, it was stated that because of their particular attitude in the Indo-China conflict they considered security risks and so they were detained. Now that their release has taken place in large numbers, is the Government convinced or has found any change in their attitude towards the India-China problem and the Government no longer considers them security risks?

Shri Nanda: Our approach depends on two factors—the internal situation, the external situation and the size of the threat from a particular source. I hope that some day they will change. I am not at all sure that there has been any particular healthy change for the better.

Shri Nath Pai: That question had two parts. Does the Home Minister believe that the danger has mitigated from those quarters or has the attitude of those people who were arrested changed? We have not got the answer.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: They were arrested on false allegations.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he does not think there has been any change.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then the detention was not proper!

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत बम्बई में एक महिला की गिरफ्तारी का उदाहरण देते हुए माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये ने महाराष्ट्र के गृह मंत्री पर आरोप लगाये। उस के बाद गृह मंत्री ने स्पष्ट वक्तव्य में कहा है कि उस की जांच हुई और यह पाया गया कि वह आरोप कतई असत्य है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसी आचार संहिता प्रस्तुत की जायेगी कि जो सदस्य या व्यक्ति यहां नहीं हैं अपने आप को डिफेंड करने के लिए, उन के प्रति गम्भीर आरोप लगाये जायं और जोकि असत्य सिद्ध हों तो उससे जो उन की मानहानि होती है तो उस संबंध में क्या आचार संहिता सरकार बनाने के वास्ते तैयार है ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता, यह तो हाउस या स्पीकर साहब ही कह सकते हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that some persons detained under the DIR during the Indo-Pakistan conflict simply because they belonged to a particular community had to be released after reviewing their cases, for nothing could be established against them? The Home Minister said just now that there was no political motive behind it. May I draw his attention to the fact that two members of my party, simply because they were Muslims and they were going to be powerful candidated against the Congress Party in the next elections, were detained in jail in Assam and they had to be released after reviewing their cases because nothing could be cited against them.....

Mr. Speaker: He has asked the question whether two members of his party were detained and on review they were found to be innocent and they had to be released. What more does he want?

Shri Hem Barua: The operative part of the question is this, May I know whether the Government are going to pay any compensation to those people whom they have humiliated like this.

Shri Nanda: He is jumping to compensation as if some wrong had been committed. I have already said that there may be cases where there might have been hasty use and enough precautions might not have been taken. This did occur in that type of cases because suddenly when we were faced with an emergency, as a matter of abundant caution, they took certain people in and later on, quickly after review, they were sent out. That was the stage where the nations needs were of that kind. Actually there were cases where after detention, after a quick review, a number of them were released.

Shri Ranga: In view of the Home Minister's own admission that in a number of cases there was abuse on the part of local authorities right to the State level, what steps is he taking beyond sending instructions from here, to ensure that the Home Ministry at the Centre has reserved for itself the right and also exercise that right to review the cases as and when their attention is drawn to abuse of these powers by the State Governments and to order their release?

Shri Nanda: This aspect is under consideration.

Shri Umanath: When the Government decides on releasing detenus, I find that in the name of review, they are not released in one batch, but in different batches. For example, myself and Mr. Nambiar were released on 2nd and Mr. Ramamurthy was released two days afterwards. I would like to know whether that review means that within 2 days the Chinese threat was reduced or the law and order situation had improved or whether I can take it that in the name of review—a fraud—the State Governments were allowed to decide on releases according to the political

needs of the Congress Party in the respective States.

Shri Nanda: How would the political needs of the Congress be served by releasing this gentleman a little earlier than the others?

Shri Umanath: They why not release them as a whole? Why in batches?

Mr. Speaker: Review has to take place. Some cases would be reviewed today, some tomorrow and so on.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the statement made by some left communist leaders soon after their release advocating direct talks and dialogue between India and China, disregarding the Colombo proposals? If so, what is the reaction of the Government in allowing these people to be set free?

Shri Nanda: The only thing is they should have no direct talks themselves!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that just to justify the misdeeds of some officials of the State Governments or Central Government and to protect their interests, Government is likely to amend the Constitution bringing in a clause indemnifying those gross acts of commission or omission?

Mr. Speaker: He made that statement the other day.

Shri Nanda: There is no question of misdeeds.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am referring to section 35A. That is going to be the last nail on their coffin.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: As you are aware, Sir..

Mr. Speaker: What I am aware of, she need not ask; she should ask what she does not know and what she wants to know from the minister.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: You are aware of the instances which have been quoted here.

Shri Kapur Singh: This is not the first time the hon. lady member has shown her awareness of your awareness!

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Most of the charges which have been brought to the notice of the Home Minister have proved to be baseless and futile. A lot of misunderstanding has been created because of these baseless cases. May I know what would be the difficulty if all the cases of those people who are arrested in the States are brought within one week for review by the Home Ministry so that this type of misgivings may not be created and the political parties may not exploit such things. I would also like to know whether the Home Minister is going to review the case which has been brought to his notice now by Shri Saraf and other hon. Members and which is agitating the minds of the Congress Members?

Shri Nanda: Sir, the hon. lady Member said about your awareness. At least she knew I was not aware of that.

Mr. Speaker: Nor am I. She presumes that I am aware.

Shri Nanda: At least she knew I was not aware of any such misuse on the scale which the hon. lady Member's words might lead to an inference to be drawn from them. There are occasional cases and they are dealt with as I have pointed out.....

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: About this particular case.....

Shri Nanda: We will look into that.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी क्या कमी हम लोगों में आ गई है कि

पन्द्रह पन्द्रह दफा खड़ा होने पर भी आप की दृष्टि हम पर नहीं पड़ती ? जो माननीय सदस्य झगड़ा करते हैं, उन को अवसर मिल जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हर एक सवाल पर हर एक माननीय सदस्य को कैसे बुला सकता हूं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह सही है, लेकिन यह तरीका तो ठीक नहीं है।

Incident in B. H. U. Campus

*1606. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to his statement made in the House on the 21st February, 1966 in response to a Calling Attention Notice regarding the Banaras Hindu University Campus incidents and state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, with regard to his disclosure of the contents of the letter he had written to her on the subjects of the tribunal of inquiry; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No authentic report about the statement made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on the subject has so far been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister, Sir, said on that occasion, on the 21st February—I am reading from the printed *debates*:

> "I have written to her that there is not much point in appointing a tribunal which does not inspire confidence and that no useful purpose would be served by the tribunal appointed by her if it starts will the handicap that a large section of public opinion is opposed to it."

Now, Sir, does the Minister, as a spokesman of the Government, not in his individual capacity, apply this principle uniformly to all States, to all cases and he does not propose to have double standards one for the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, and another for the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in respect of the recent Bastar Commission of Inquiry, and is it not the Government's view that what is sauce for the goose of Uttar Pradesh is sauce for the gender of Madhya Pradesh as well?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I treat goose and gender alike. The principle I enunciated when I made that statement is correct; a principle which should apply to all cases.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now, Sir, if I heard the Minister aright, he said "no authentic report has been received" of what the Chief Minister said. Before I put the question, I would like to know whether any kind of report has been received. What does he mean by "authentic report"?

Mr. Speaker: That is a good question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir; the question will come after the information is supplied.

Mr. Speaker: He asked whether any report has been received. That is a question in itself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir. Then I will put my second question. I do not want to waste my chance on this because he will again say that no authentic report has been received.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If I may be permitted, Sir, I would like to give the House all the information that I have. In this case, as soon as we received the notice of the question we wrote to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to supply the authentic copy of the statement of the Chief Minister. After two telegraphic reminders the State Government informed this

Ministry that since the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, where the Chief Minister had made the statement, have not yet been published, a copy of the statement of the Chief Minister is not available. We sent two telegraphic reminders. In spite of that the information is not available. I cannot go by newspaper reports.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I invite his attention, again Sir, to what he said on that occasion, on the 21st February? He said:

> "As regards law and order, the Prime Minister has assured the House that she will convey to the Chief Minister all the suggestions made in this House—suggestions about release of students, return of property, transfer of police officers. All that will be conveyed to the Chief Minister.."

Has this been done? Was this done at all; if so, what is the reaction of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to these suggestions?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think the hon. Member should put that question to the Prime Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is his statement. How can he pass on the buck now to the Prime Minister? It is his responsibility.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sure the Prime Minister must have conveyed them to the Chief Minister. I am not in a position to say what the reaction of the Chief Minister is.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise on a point of order. When the Minister says authoritatively in his own capacity as a Minister of the Government, not as Shri Chagla or as a retired Chief Justice, not in his individual capacity, says in the open House that the Prime Minister has assured the House that she will convey the suggestions to the Chief Minister, is it not his duty to enquire later on whether she has done so and then report to the House when the occasion comes? What is this all about?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not the orderly way they should behave.

Mr. Speaker: Probably that would apply to me as well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Ministers; not to you.

Mr. Speaker: Though the responsibility is joint responsibility of the Government, yet during the Question Hour it is the information which a particular Minister has, that he can give. This is laid down clearly under the rules. Therefore, if he says he has no information about this, we have to accept it.

Shri Ranga: Sir, it is a matter of practice here and procedure here that whenever a Minister here says that he would communicate whatever we have said—it has happened on so many occasions all these years—to the Government concerned, we have taken it for granted that the Minister and the authorities behind him, who are concerned in regard to that matter, are expected to communicate it immediately to the local government for their information, for their replies or whatever it may be. We do not leave it entirely to the mercy of these people..

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the Swatantra Party would kindly appreciate that what I said relates only to the Question Hour; otherwise they are jointly responsible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: During the Question Hour they are not responsible?

Mr. Speaker: During the Question Hour a Minister can give only the information which is within his special knowledge, within his cognizance. If he says he has not got that information, then I cannot compel him to give it.

Shri Ranga: Sir, one part of it we accept but, at the same time, all

these years it has been so, that when a Minister says that he will communicate something to the local Government we expect that automatically it would be communicated to the local Government concerned and the reaction of that Government would be obtained.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our difficulty is, if we write to the Prime Minister now to know what she has done, she will refuse to accept a Short Notice Question. Almost all Ministers are in the habit of doing it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, in view of this matter hanging fire since 21st February when the Minister made a statement, and in view of the proceedings in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly having been authentically reported in the Press and having been liable to verification by reference to at least the report of the proceeding which are surely available to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, may I know if it is the practice of Government to come after the lapse of nearly three months and say that something which a Chief Minister was reported to have said in relation to a ministerial statement in the House of the People cannot be referred to at all because the Minister has not got authenticated information? May I know if this is the way in which the Government functions in relation to the State legislatures and Chief Ministers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Did I suggest for a moment that a statement appearing in the paper should not be referred to? The question is, have we received any authentic statement? Does my hon. friend suggest that we as a Government should take as gospel truth everything that appears in newspapers? Here is a Chief Minister involved. I must be satisfied that the Chief Minister has made that statement which is reported to have been made by her on the floor of the House. I have pointed out that we sent a letter and two telegraphic reminders. The reply we got was that the report of the Assembly is not available. What more can I do?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It might not have been printed. But there must be records of the proceeding of the Assembly. It might not have been edited and given for printing. But that is no reason why a copy cannot be given (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravertty *rose*—

Shri Hem Barua *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So many hon. Members should not speak at a time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Three months have passed since. I do not think what he says is quite understandable and can be taken seriously because although this has not been printed, the records will be there in the Assembly and from the records they can find out whether the Chief Minister has said that or not.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I can only get the records from the Uttar Pradesh Government. I have already pointed out that when we rang up Uttar Pradesh, the answer was that since the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, where the Chief Minister had made the statement, have not yet been published, a copy of the statement of the Chief Minister is not presently available.... (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Normally this is a matter that continues in all State legislatures. After receiving the replies to these two communications which they sent from the Centre, may I know what other steps were taken by the Central Government to get an authentic report or the tape record or whatever it is, that is there in the Assembly, and make the Uttar Pradesh Government to reply?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know whether the Uttar Pradesh Assembly keeps a tape record; we do not. Will the lady Member suggest to me what other steps I could have taken except to ask the authority concerned

to give me the official statement? They say that it is not available.

Shri Ranga: Ask the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly.

Shri Nambiar: Is it a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government is not prepared to give that?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nambiar: If it is a fact let them state so then that the Uttar Pradesh Government is defying.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Insurance for Jobless People

*1609. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any labour panel has been set up to study the question of insurance for jobless people;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this panel; and

(c) when the panel is required to complete its work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. A proposal to introduce a Scheme of Unemployment Insurance for persons who are employed but may lose employment is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Keeping in view the importance of insurance for jobless people, do the Government think it necessary to proceed with this scheme immediately?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The scheme is under very active consideration. It was placed before the Standing Labour Committee and we hope to put it before the Indian Labour Conference which is to be convened later on this year.

Shri Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether the Government have been able to enquire from other countries also where such insurance schemes for jobless people are working; if so, the salient features thereof?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have studied those schemes and a draft scheme has been prepared and circulated to all States. As I said, it is in an advanced stage.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that they have received the schemes from other countries. Which are those countries and has he received any such scheme from the United Kingdom?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, we have studied the working of those schemes in different countries and we have taken benefit of the schemes in the United Kingdom and other countries.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has any project to employ the provident fund contribution for development in the form of unemployment insurance; if so, what is the progress so far achieved?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The scheme contemplates payment of contributions by Employers and Employees. Originally it was @ .50 per cent of the monthly salary. There is a proposal that it may further be reduced to 35 per cent of a person's salary to be contributed equally by the employer and the employee.

Shri A. P. Sharma: This is a scheme for jobless people and not for people who are employed.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: People who are employed will also contribute for the rainy day.

Dr. Ranen Sen: This scheme was first discussed in the year 1962. Since then several times this question has been raised in this House and we are told that this scheme is under the active consideration of the Government of India. May I know what is the activity of the Labour Department when this is under their active consideration for the last three years?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The scheme was prepared by the Department of Social Security and was circulated to all State Governments, all important employers and the representatives of labour. Their views have elicited and it is now in a final form. It was briefly considered by the Standing Labour Committee and, as I said, it will be placed before the next Indian Labour Conference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that when a meeting was convened by the Secretary of the Social Security Department to consider this scheme, the employers' representative said a clear no to this and that only because of that the scheme is not being finalised. What is the truth about it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is no truth about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Does that mean that they are agreed? Do I take it that the employers have agreed?

Mr. Speaker: He says, there is no truth about it.

Shri Nambiar: What will be the approximate number of workers who are jobless and who will be covered by this scheme that has been finalised after the suggestions of the State Governments?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: By and large the response of the workers to this scheme has been encouraging. Many have welcomed it.

Shri Nambiar: I wanted to know the approximate number that will be covered by it.

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister give the approximate number?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Important representative organisations of workers have welcomed it.

Shri Nambiar: What is the approximate number that will be covered?

Mr. Speaker: That i what I wanted to get for him but probably he has not got that information.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if it is contemplated to include the educated unemployed, particularly graduates and above, in this scheme in order to ensure some sort of security to them during the time they are jobless?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This scheme would, in the first instance, as it is contemplated, apply to people who are covered by the Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund. Later on, as we gain experience, it can be extended to other categories.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि इन्होंने इस विषय को बहुत सी फारेन कन्ट्रीज में स्टडी किया है, लेकिन और मुल्कों में तो ऐसा है कि जो नौजवान बेकार हैं, उनके लिए सरकार प्रोवाइड करती है, सरकार उनके लिये व्यवस्था करती है, तो उसी तरह से हमारे यहां भी कुछ तो उनके लिये बतौर गुजारे के इन्तजाम किया जाय ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह स्कीम जिसका मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूं, उन मजदूरों के लिये है, जो मुलाजमत में हैं और किसी वजह से उनको मुलाजमत छोड़नी पड़ती है, रिट्रेंच हो जाते हैं। जब तक दोबारा उनको काम नहीं मिलता है, यह उस अर्से में मदद देने के लिये है। जो बिलकुल बेकार हैं, सरकारी मुलाजमत में या किसी दूसरी मुलाजमत में नहीं हैं, यह उनके लिये नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जो लिस्ट में ये और अब किसी कारण से नहीं हैं, उन पर यह स्कीम लागू होगी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो छोटे छोटे उद्योगों में काम करते हैं, उनको निकाल दिया जाता है, क्या उन पर भी यह

लागू होगी। क्या इस में उम्र का अन्दाज भी है कि किस उम्र तक दिया जायगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उम्र का ख्याल रखा जायगा, जो 55 के लगभग होंगे उनको इसके लिये कन्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं देना पड़ेगा, वे लोग इस से मुस्तसना होंगे जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया, जो लोग प्रावीडेन्ड फण्ड से कवर्ड हैं, यह उन पर ही एप्लाई करेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I request you to take up question No. 1615? It is very important. Thousands of workers are affected.

Mr. Speaker: Unless the hon. Minister wants it, I cannot. Let me first conclude the Question Hour, then I will see. Next question.

Library Movement

*1610. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of putting the library movement in the country on a sound and scientific footing was considered by Government while formulating their programme in this respect for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the role being played both by the Centre and the States in the expansion of library movement in urban and rural areas has been reviewed; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and programme of expansion formulated for the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) The Plan has not yet been finalised.

(c) Library is a State subject. The question of what assistance the Centre can give and in what fields can be settled only, when the Plan allocations are finalised.

(d) Due to paucity of funds, provision has been made only for about Rs. 2.5 lakhs for grants to libraries in 1966-67; and the scheme for the purpose is being worked out.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the decision of Government with regard to the suggestion made by the Indian Libraries' Association that there should be a Central Act to regulate, control and carry out the programme of improvement of libraries throughout the country?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I am not sure about it. Just now I have no information with me.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Some years ago in the course of debate that was held in connection with my Resolution with regard to the library movement, the then hon. Minister assured us that Government will be coming forward before the House with such a Bill. What is the stage at which that is being considered?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I will look into the matter and inform the hon. Member.

12.00 hrs.

Regarding Starred Question No. 1607

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय

. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि आपके द्वारा इस सदन में एक बार यह कहा गया था कि एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए कम से कम सरकार के एक मिनट में साठ रुपये व्यय होते हैं। एक प्रश्न का उत्तर तैयार करने में नहीं कहा जा

सकता है कि कितने सौ रुपए सरकार के लगते हैं एक ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न जो मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने से संबंधित था, उससे संबंधित व्यक्ति लाबी में जा कर बैठ जाएं और एक प्रकार से योजनाबद्ध ढंग से इस प्रश्न को यहां से हटा दिया जाय, इस तरह से कैसे सरकार चलेगी और किस तरह से शासन चलेगा। मैं यह . . . (इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। मैं तो मेम्बर को बुला सकता था वह हाजिर हों या न हों, यह उनकी मर्जी है। मेरे क्या बस की बात है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आ गए हैं वह।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गए हैं तो क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद का प्रोसीजर यह है कि... (इंटरप्शंज) इस तरह से बहुत से माननीय सदस्य न बोलते चले जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बहुत महत्व का सवाल है। मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादती की जा रही है। वहां शासन नहीं रह गया है, कानून और व्यवस्था नहीं रह गई है, वहां कोई सरकार नहीं है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से न बोलते चले जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने जान बूझ कर उनको बाहर भिजवाया है . . .

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What an irresponsible statement that he is making?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में मैं कैसे जा सकता हूं।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Member is here. If it is a deliberate absentention in order to prevent the question from its coming up, he could throw some light on that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मिश्र जी को जानबूझ कर बचाया जा रहा है। ऐसा करके उनको जानबूझ कर बचाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is an important Question.

Mr. Speaker: If the Member is absent, it is strange that I should hold an inquiry as to why he was absent.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The only fact that could be ascertained from him is whether he was in the Lobby and he could not come into the Chamber.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री लोग मैम्बरों को इस तरह से बाहर भिजवायेंगे और जवाब नहीं दिलवायेंगे।

Shri Tyagi: He had gone out to smoke.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is my humble submission....

Dr. Ranen Sen: This is a very important Question. You may kindly allow it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जानबूझकर मैम्बरों को इस तरह से बाहर भिजवाया जाएगा यह तो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कार्रवाई को नहीं चलने देंगे?

Shri Nambiar: It may be allowed, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. The rules provide that after the Question Hour is over, if the request is made on behalf of the Minister, then alone I can take it up and not otherwise. These are the rules. Why am I being pressed again and again?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: There is an allegation that the hon. Member

deliberately remained in the Lobby and did not come in the House. He is here. Let him explain. At least a personal explanation should come from him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Undue reflections are being cast upon a poor man like me.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If some hon. Member goes out even deliberately, I have no authority to ask him why he has done so. I cannot ask for an explanation. Short Notice Question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कांग्रेस नहीं चाहती है कि इसके बारे में यहां चर्चा हो, बस्तर की यहां चर्चा हो। इस चर्चा से बचा जा रहा है। उसको छिपाया जा रहा है **

Mr. Speaker: This will not be recorded. If he goes on like this, I will have to take action (*Interruptions*)**. Shri Karni Singhji; Short Notice Question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I request you, if the Minister is willing, we may take it up.

Mr. Speaker: If a request is made on behalf of the Minister, then alone it can be taken up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I did not go out deliberately. I was busy somewhere else. Nobody has put any pressure on me.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इतनी थकल तो हम सब को भी है ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

World Shooting Championships

\+

S.N.Q. 29. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Nath Pai:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
Srhimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Manabendra Shah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered carefully the request of the National Rifle Association of India on the unfair treatment meted out to the shooting sport by the All India Council of Sports and his Ministry by permitting only one shooter to represent India at the 39th World Shooting Championship in Germany when for other sports larger contingents have been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The All India Council of Sports have recommended a one-member team to represent India at the 39th World Shooting Championship to be held in Germany. In view of this recommendation and the performance of the Indian Shooting teams in previous International events, Government are not likely to agree to any increase in the size of the team to be sent to participate in the next World Shooting Championship.

Shri Karni Singhji: Is it a fact that the All India Council of Sports announced its decision to send only one shooter, an announcement which was made in the midst of final selection trials being held at Ahmedabad where 35 men and women from all over India were trying their level best to set new national records and whether Government feel that such an announcement went contrary to the interests of the Indian shooting sport and dampened the spirits of the contestants resulting in all-round lower scores?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: As far as this Ministry is aware, the All India Council of Sports took all aspects of the

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**Not recorded.

question into consideration and, as the House is aware, the Council is composed of most eminent men presided over by Gen. Cariappa whose advice we cherish and we always respect and, therefore, I do not think that there is any scope for further consideration.

Shri Karni Singhji: I think there is a great deal of confusion in this. What the hon. Minister first said was that the past performance of the Indian shooters has not been such to merit a larger team. May I remind the hon. Minister that we have won World Championship Silver Medal in shooting, the third position any Indian has ever got?

Are Government aware that at the recent selection trials held all over India, Indian shooters have attained high scores as compared to world e.g. Olympic traps equals 1st position in the world, Skeet equals 5th position in the world, Ladies Prone event 6th position and 15th position in the world, Ladies three position 13th position in the world and in spite of such high standards, the Government arbitrarily decided even before all the results were out to send only one shooter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): May I assure the hon. Member that Government have the greatest respect for our shooters, if I call them so? But our shooting performance has to be considered in the context of international standards.

Shri Karni Singhji: I refute that statement.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I point out to the hon. Member, without meaning any disrespect, that in the Olympic Games held in Tokyo in 1962, Maharaja Karni Singhji, on whom we had high hopes, finished 26 while the next man finished 49.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I remind the Minister about the Rome Olympics?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The standards were laid down at Chile International Contest. What was suggested was that the score should be 282/300. The only one who has qualified is Maharaja Karni Singhji. The putting up of a team of 24 members would have cost India Rs. 1,46,000 including Rs. 48,000 foreign exchange and they wanted from us the grant-in-aid of Rs. 86,700. Now, the funds are limited and the Sports Council which is an expert body has got to consider sports in all its aspects. As I said, I do not mean any disrespect to this particular sporting activity. It is very important from India's point of view. We want people who can handle rifles for our defence. But, unfortunately, we have not come upto the international standard.

Shri Karni Singhji: The hon. Minister has not completed the statement. Could he kindly tell the House what was the position of India at the Rome Olympics and also at Cairo in 1962?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have got all the figures. In 1961, at Oslo, we sent one member and the expenditure involved was Rs. 5,082....

Shri Karni Singhji: What was his performance?

Shri M. C. Chagla: You were there and very kindly and graciously you used your own foreign exchange.

Shri Karni Singhji: I am asking what was the position that the Indian shooter got at Cairo in 1962 and at the Rome Olympics?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I concede the hon. Member has been doing very well....

Shri Karni Singhji: That is not the point.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The others are not doing as well.

Shri Karni Singhji: This is an unfair statement. I have just quoted the facts and figures about shooters all over India, 5th position, the 13th

position and all that. How can you say they have not done well?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have got the figures. The latest figures are:

Maharaja Karni Singhji—292/300
Major Apji Kalyan Singh—272/300
Shri P. K. Das—284/300.
Shri Randhir Singh—258/300.
Shri L. S. Bedi—247/300

Shri Nath Pai: I do not think that Shri M. C. Chagla has helped to clarify the position. Actually, his statements have added to confusion. In the first place, he on the one hand pays handsome compliments to one participant completely ignoring the fine contributions of others. At Cairo, the Indian team got a gold medal, bronze and a silver medal. That has been the performance.

Yesterday, we were told by the Prime Minister and the other Ministers that they would not touch the atom bomb; they would not have aircraft to defend the country; but in view of the danger to the country, at least we should try to encourage the use of fire-arms. In this context, may I know, if we send just one man, what a performance the Indians will be showing in this very vital sport? May I say that it not enough to tell Parliament that a very distinguished team of experts had recommended that only one person should be sent? One does not make a team anywhere. It is ridiculous. Therefore, in the light of the performance and in the light of the importance of the sport in national defence, will the hon. Minister be pleased to reconsider this arbitrary decision? Does he know...

Mr. Speaker: I think that that should be enough.

Shri Nath Pai: He does not know it; only we who participate in it know it. Does he know that more than half a dozen Indians have qualified according to the standards set down and yet only one has been arbitrarily chosen?

Shri Karni Singhji: Even before the results were out.

Shri M. C. Chagla: After all, if we send a team that team should do well and enhance the reputation of our country. We do not want to send people who will not come up to the standards. As pointed out more than once, the international standard was laid down in the last contest in Chile, and that was 289/....

Shri Nath Pai: But how many went? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Karni Singhji: He has got it all wrong; it is a wrong statement. In Chile there was only shot gun shooting, and not pistols and rifles. This time, it is rifles and pistols also. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I did not want that I should come in between when they were shooting....

Shri Karni Singhji: I had written a long letter and clarified the position.

Mr. Speaker: ....But now I have to intervene. I have already given enough latitude to the shooting that was going on. Now, I might be allowed to proceed further.

Shri Karni Singhji: It is a wrong statement. He is misleading the House.

Mr. Speaker: There are other ways to raise it. I cannot allow anything further now....

Shri Karni Singhji: I had written to the hon. Minister a long letter which he has in his hands. It was published in the papers also. Now, he is talking about Chile. In Chile, there was only clay pigeon shooting. What about rifles and pistols?

Shri Nath Pai: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the hon. Minister is going to reconsider the decision in view of the comments made here.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In view of the feelings expressed by the hon. Members, I am quite prepared to send back this matter to the All India Council of Sports. After all, I must abide by the advice of the expert body which we ourselves have set up. But I am quite prepared, in view of the strong feelings of the House, to send this matter back to the All India Council of Sports, and ask them to reconsider it.

Shri Nath Pai: Well done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A very good sport he is. That is sportsmanlike.

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us proceed to the calling-attention-notice.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to ask a very important question. Have you declared a cease-fire upon that now, A unilateral cease-fire has been declared by you so soon.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

युद्धविराम अवधि में भारत को हुई हानि

*1602. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई अन्तिम अनुमान लगाया है कि पिछले भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में तथा युद्ध विराम होने से 13 फरवरी, 1966 तक की अवधि में भारत और पाकिस्तान के कितने कितने नागरिक मारे गये, कितने गिरफ्तार किये गये और कितने घायल हुए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) मारे गये आदि भारतीय तथा पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या से संबंधित सूचना जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार के अतिरिक्त सब से प्राप्त हो गई है।

(ख) मारे गये, घायल हुए तथा गिरफ्तार भारतीय नागरिकों की संख्या क्रमशः 3159, 8769 तथा 389 है। मारे गये, घायल हुए तथा गिरफ्तार हुए पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या क्रमशः 5994, अज्ञात और 797 है।

Demand for President's Rule in Madhya Pradesh

*1607. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 Opposition Legislators of Madhya Pradesh have demanded the promulgation of President's Rule in Madhya Pradesh as constitutional rule had ceased to exist in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 75 Members of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly have in their petition to the President requested for the promulgation of President's Rule in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Government do not agree that there is any case for action under Article 356 of the Constitution.

Relationship between Legislators and Administration

*1608. **Shri Dholeshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 178 on the

23rd February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the draft code to regulate the relationship between the Members of Parliament and of the State Legislatures and the Administration has since been considered;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when this is likely to be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). The draft Code is still under consideration.

Health Services in Universities

***1611. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the survey of health services in the Universities carried out by the Education Commission showing disturbing decline in the health of University students; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Commission has not yet submitted its Report.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-acceptance of Telegram addressed to the President

***1612. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a telegram addressed to the President of India handed at Post Office Egra, Midnapore District in early April, 1966 was not accepted for transmission;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and under what rules and which authority the telegram was withheld; and

(c) whether any instructions, secret or otherwise, have been issued by Government empowering the postal and Police authorities to withhold communications addressed by citizens to the President?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The local Post and Telegraph Office refused to book the telegram under ITR 17 which provides that telegraph offices shall refuse to accept or forward any telegram or any part of a telegram of a plainly objectionable or alarming character.

(c) No sir.

Swimming achievement by Shri Mihir Sen

***1613. Shri Joachim Alva:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramanand Shastri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Ministry have received a full report of the historic achievement of swimming of Shri Mihir Sen in the Ceylon-India waters;

(b) whether Government propose to confer any award on him in recognition of his unique performance; and

(c) whether his services will be enlisted to educate the youth of our country in the sphere of sports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) and (c). Both these points are being considered.

Smuggling of Kerosene from Delhi

***1614. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and

Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has recently detected large-scale smuggling of kerosene oil mixed with engine oil from Delhi into Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Job Security in Oil Companies

*1615. **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 999 on the 6th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the tripartite committee on Job Security in oil industry has examined the minute of dissent by the employers and submitted his report to Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that the managements of the oil companies are in the meantime closing workshops and rendering people surplus without waiting for the report of the tripartite committee; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop the oil managements from doing so?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Government have been informed of some complaints made to the State Government concerned about the closure of Can manufacturing units. There has, however, been no retrenchment of employees.

Hill Leaders' Conference.

*1616. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Resolution adopted by the Council of Action of the Hill Leaders' Conference on Mizo Hills situation, asking Government to convene a Conference of leaders from all Hill areas to evolve a peaceful solution in the Mizo Hills; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government will consider the proposal at the appropriate stage.

Whitley Council

*1617. **Shri Panna Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Whitley Council Scheme; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copy of the scheme for joint consultative machinery and compulsory arbitration for Central Government employees which gives the full details was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 20-4-66.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Orissa

*1618. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of kerosene oil in many parts of Orissa and the exorbitant price being charged where it is available;

(b) whether Government are aware that people in the interior villages are living totally in darkness; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). It was represented by the Orissa Government that the monthly quota of Kerosene of 3200 tonnes fixed for the State in March 1966 was inadequate. The monthly quota of Orissa has been increased by 1,000 tonnes, with effect from 22-4-66.

Shortage of light diesel oil in Gujarat

*1619. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is again a shortage of the light diesel oil for agriculturists in Gujarat area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have not been able to supply the promised commitment per month of 25,000 tonnes of light diesel oil to Gujarat during the last three months;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to supply the adequate quota for agricultural purposes?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). Light diesel Oil quota of Gujarat for May 1966 has been fixed at 15,000 tonnes. Supplies to Gujarat since October 1965 have been as under:—

October 1965		20,000 tonnes
November 1965	—	22,054 tonnes
December 1965	—	17,857 tonnes
January 1966	—	22,403 tonnes
February 1966	—	21,177 tonnes
March 1966	—	13,448 tonnes

April 1966—15,000 tonnes (quota)

May 1966—15,000 tonnes (quota)

Supplies to Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan are made from the Bombay Refineries. Although the production of LDO at these refineries was stepped up to the maximum extent, it was not found possible to supply 25,000 tonnes to Gujarat, as the requirements of Maharashtra and Rajasthan also, had increased substantially.

Since the Rabi season is over, a reduction in demand for LDO for agricultural purposes can be assumed.

Reversion notices to Assistants and Clerks

*1620. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Assistants and Upper Division Clerks in Delhi have recently received reversion notices;

(b) whether this is due to the acceptance by Government of the recommendations of the officer-oriented scheme;

(c) the number of staff who have been given such notices in April, 1966 and the total number likely to be reverted in the near future; and

(d) the steps taken to keep their assurance of no retrenchment and reversions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). As a result of introduction of officer-orientation in the Works Division of the Ministry of W.H.&U.D. 18 Assistants, 2 UDCs and 6 LDCs had become surplus but all of them have since been absorbed.

(2) In April 1966 in order to adjust the surplus located by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance in the Office of the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., the Ministry of W.H. & U.D. reverted 3 Assistants and 9 UDCs to their respective posts of UDCs and LDCs. Some of them have since been re-promoted.

According to information available, 18 Assistants in the D.G.S.&D. and 6 UDCs in the Department of Agriculture are likely to become surplus in the near future. In case of officiating persons they may have to be reverted to their substantive posts, if necessary.

(3) Government have assured the representatives of Service Associations that, as far as possible, there will be no retrenchment of staff. But reversion of officiating persons to their substantive lower posts, whenever there is reduction in the number of posts is inevitable and such officiating promotions cannot always be protected.

विद्रोही मिजो लोगों द्वारा जबरदस्ती धन वसूली

*1621. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हथियारों से लैस विद्रोही मिजो लोग असम के कछार जिले के हेलकांडी सब-डिवीजन में घुस आये हैं और वे ग्रामीणों से जबरदस्ती धन वसूल कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि कुछ मिजो लोगों ने जो कछार जिले के हेलकान्डी उपखण्ड में घुस आये थे, कुछ गांवों से पांच अप्रैल, 1966 को जबरदस्ती गृह-कर वसूल किया।

(ख) सुरक्षा के प्रबन्ध बढ़ाये गये हैं और कछार जिले और मिजो पहाड़ियों के बीच सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में गश्त की व्यवस्था को मजबूत किया गया है।

बाड़मेर जिले के विस्थापित व्यक्ति

*1622. **श्री तन सिंह** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान बाडमेर जिले के अल्पसंख्यक जाति के कितने व्यक्ति अपनी इच्छा से पाकिस्तान राज्य क्षेत्र में चले गये थे अथवा जाने के लिये बाध्य किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास इस आशय का कोई सबूत है कि इन में से अनेक व्यक्ति आत्म-रक्षा के विचार से सीमा के दूसरी ओर गये थे ; और

(ग) निष्क्रमण करने वाले उक्त व्यक्तियों में से ऐसे लोगों को, जो भारतीय नागरिकता छोड़ना नही चाहते हैं, वापिस बुलाने तथा पुन : बसाने के बारे में सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार

भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान बाड़मेर जिले के 12411 व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से पाकिस्तान चले गये थे। अल्प-संख्यक समुदाय के किसी भी सदस्य को पाकिस्तान जाने के लिये बाध्य नहीं किया गया।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जो व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से पाकिस्तान को गये थे उनका पुनः भारत में प्रवेश भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के नियम 25-क से नियंत्रित होता है।

Break-out of Cholera in Kerala

*1623. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri A. K. Gopalan sent a letter from Viyoor Central Jail to another Member of Parliament asking him to raise a motion in the House drawing the attention of government to the breakout of Cholera in some districts of Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said letter was detained by the censoring authority for full one month; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The sub-Inspector did not attend to the censorship of the letter earlier presumably because of his preoccupation with other duties. Action is being taken against him for this avoidable delay. All concerned have been suitably instructed to avoid such delays in future.

Probe against Professors and Readers of Delhi University

*1624. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has launched a "probe" against some of the Professors and Readers of the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Discontent among school and college teachers

*1625. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the growing discontent among the school and college teachers all over the country;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor and how far it has adversely affected the standard of education; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to avert an all-India strike?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement below:—

STATEMENT

The Government of India are aware that the College and School teachers have been pressing their demands for increase in emoluments.

2. The general demand of teachers for rise in salaries is largely linked with the increase in cost of living.

The impact of this on the standard of education has not been assessed.

3. In so far as the College teachers are concerned, the Government of India have decided to accept the recommendations of the University Grants Commission for revision of their salary scales and give special assistance to State Governments for implementing these recommendations with effect from 1-4-66. This decision has been generally welcomed by College teachers from different parts of the country.

4. As regards the problem of giving adequate salaries to teachers at all stages of school education, the State Governments are primarily concerned. The Government of India have been impressing upon the State Governments the need to improve the emoluments, service conditions and qualifications of teachers as a step essential to qualitative improvement. They have also advised State Governments to remove disparities in the pay scales of Government and aided school teachers.

5. The Government of India assisted State Governments on 50:50 basis for improvement of salaries of school teachers as a Plan scheme in the State Sector. It is estimated that about Rs. 37 crores have been spent during the Third Plan on these Plan Schemes. As a result of all these efforts, salaries of teachers have been improved although there is room for further improvement in some States. It has now been decided on the recommendations of the Conference of Education Ministers held in June, 1965 that expenditure on improvement of salary scales will be regarded as a Non-Plan item of expenditure.

Synthetic Gas Plant

*1626. **Shri Brij Basi Lal:**
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement under which the Power Gas Corporation of the United Kingdom (P.G.C.) will collaborate with the State-owned Fertilizers and Chemicals for the design and engineering of synthetic gas plants and ammonia synthetic plants using I.C.I. process was signed at Eloor (Ernakulam, Kerala) recently; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the agreement are:

(i) FACT—PGC collaboration in the field of design, engineering and constructing synthetic gas and ammonia synthetic plants based on ICI processes,

(ii) payment of licence fees to ICI and process design and detailed engineering fees to P.G.C. Provision has been made to reduce the process design and engineering fees for subsequent plants of identical capacity,

(iii) provision of training facilities to FACT staff in design and engineering of the above processes in PGC Engineering Departments and elsewhere.

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Offices

*1627. **Shri Bute Singh:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Solanki:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Daji:

Shri Tan Singh:
Shri Maurya:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Nimmatsinhji:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association (Regd.), New Delhi submitted a memorandum to him on the 3rd March, 1966 on the subject of reservation of posts in Government services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have not found it possible to accept any of the demands made in the above memorandum.

Telegraphic Communications to and from Tripura

*1628. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the telegraphic communication to and from Tripura has been of late subject to much dislocation; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that such breakdown is due to the diversion elsewhere of transmission machinery intended for Agartala, Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन सेवा

*1629. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में टेलीफोन सेवा के अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाने के संबंध में कुछ समय पूर्व उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था अथवा प्रतिनिधि मण्डल मिला था ;

(ख) क्या टेलीफोन बिलों के संबंध में तथा टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के काट दिये जाने पर होने वाली कठिनाईयों के अतिरिक्त उक्त प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने कुछ अन्य कठिनाईयों की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभागों में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) से (ग) हाल में ही नागरिक परिषद् के प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने एक अभ्यावेदन दिया था। यह अभ्यावेदन मुख्यत : बिलों की अदायगी न करने के कारण टेलीफोन काट देने से संबंधित है। इस प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने टेलीफोन सेवा के संबंध में भी प्रासंगिक तौर पर जिक्र किया।

सन्तोषपूर्ण सेवा जुटाने के लिए सदैव संशोधनात्मक तथा रचनात्मक तरीके अपनाये जाते हैं। किसी भी स्थिति में दिल्ली में टेलीफोन सेवा के कार्य संचालन में किसी प्रकार की तथाकथित गिरावट का संकेत नहीं मिलता।

हिन्दी सम्बन्धी नीति

1630. **श्री विश्वनाथ प्रसाद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित हिन्दी कक्षाओं में प्रवेश पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कम हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर या तो अंग्रेजी में दिये जाते हैं अथवा उनमें विलम्ब किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यद्यपि इसके लिये कोई ठीक कारण बताना सम्भव नहीं है किन्हीं सरकारी कर्मचारियों में इस गलत धारणा की सम्भावना को नहीं रोका जा सकता, कि गत वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में हुई घटनाओं के बाद केन्द्र की राजभाषा हिन्दी होने के संबंध में सरकार की नीति में कोई आधारभूत परिवर्तन होगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं। हिन्दी के पत्रों के उत्तर सामान्यतः हिन्दी में ही भेजे जाते हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Motor Boat Workers.

5122. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the motor boat workers at Baliapatam, Cannanore District are not getting the minimum wages fixed;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take action against those responsible;

(c) whether it is a fact that the increase in line *bhatta* and bonus are some of the demands put forward by the workers;

(d) the action taken by the Labour Department and the result thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to implement the minimum wages to those workers?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The Motor Boat Workers' Union, Baliapatam raised a dispute regarding non-payment of minimum wages and bonus for the year 1964 and increase in line *bhatta* etc. with the managements concerned. The District Labour Officer, Cannanore intervened and the dispute was settled in a conference held on 26th November, 1965. As per the terms of agreement the managements agreed to pay a flat rate increase of Rs. 7.50 per month to all workers over the then existing rates.

(b) The Union representatives were advised to file claim petitions regarding the non-payment of minimum wages.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Labour Department of the Kerala Government initiated conciliation proceedings. The dispute regarding bonus was settled. The demand for increase in line *bhatta* was not pressed by the Union.

(e) The workers and the Union representatives have been advised to file claim petitions in the Labour Court for minimum wages so as to facilitate appropriate action being taken.

Revenue Department, Kerala

5123. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Trichur, the district authorities purchased three acres 23 cents of land in 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1960 Government had to pay Rs. 19,178 as interest because of some delay in the Revenue Department; and

(c) if so, the persons responsible for this and the action taken against him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The State Government acquired and did not purchase three acres 23 cents of land in Trichur 1958.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On an examination of the course taken by the case, it is found that there was no inordinate delay at any stage to warrant disciplinary action against any particular officer.

Employees Provident Fund Scheme

5124. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour organisations have urged upon Government to extend the Employees Provident Fund Scheme to cover all the persons employed in all industries and services;

(b) whether they have also requested for increasing the rate of contribution from 6¼ per cent to 8 per cent; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which initially applied to six industries, has been gradually extended to more industries and it now applies to 103 industries and classes of establishments. It is proposed to extend the Act to further industries as quickly as possible after taking into consideration the financial and other allied aspects.

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 was amended with effect from the 1st January, 1963, empowering the Government to enhance the rate of provident fund contribution from 6¼ per cent to 8 per cent after making an enquiry. The rate of contribution has already been enhanced in 33 industries. It is proposed to apply the enhanced rate to 7 more industries shortly. Necessary enquiry is also being made in respect of some other industries.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

5125. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Eloor (Kerala) earned a profit for the last four years;

(b) if so, how much each year; and

(c) whether there were losses in any year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, except for the year 1962-63 and 1964-65.

(b) In 1961—Rs. 32,63,804 (Net profit).

In 1963-64—Rs. 12,51,339 (Net profit).

(c) Yes. There were losses in 1962-63 and 1964-65.

(d) The main reasons for the losses are given below:—

During 1962-63:

(i) Shortage of power supply,

(ii) Salinity in the river and well water; and

(iii) Shut down of the Wood Gasification plant to bring into line the new oil gasification plant.

During 1964-65:

(i) Shortage of power supply,

(ii) Failure in a high pressure pipe line in one of the ammonia synthesis plants resulting in a severe accident, and

(iii) Shortage of certain essential raw materials due to difficult foreign exchange situation.

Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Eloor

5126. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bonus was paid to the employees of the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Eloor in 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) if so, what was the rate of payment; and

(c) the principle adopted for payment?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The following ex-gratia/bonus payment were made to the employees of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Alwaye (and not "Eloor" as stated in the question):

1963-64:

No payment was made in the form of bonus, but an ex-gratia payment of two months basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 200 and a maximum of Rs. 1,200 in each individual case was made

1964-65:

Bonus was paid as per the formula laid down in the Payment of Bonus Ordinance 1965. It worked out to approximately 7 per cent of the wages earned by the employees during the year 1964-65. In addition, a further payment of 7¼ per cent of the wages earned during the year was made *ex-gratia* making up a total of 14¼ per cent of the total wages, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,350 in each individual case.

(c) The payment for 1963-64 was made *ad hoc* on the basis of the profit earned during the year. For the year 1964-65, an amount equal to what the employees received during the year 1963-64 was paid as bonus and *ex-gratia* taken together. The total of 14¼ per cent of the wages mentioned in the answer to part (b) approximated to two months' basic pay.

Delhi-Patna Telephone Lines

5127. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone lines between Delhi and Patna go frequently out of order; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the efficient working of all the telephone lines?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Occasional failures have been experienced on the trunk circuits between Delhi and Patna.

(b) The failures on this route are not considered unusually high in relation to the performance of other long distance trunk circuits. The performance efficiency on this route has been progressively improving. Efforts continue to increase the efficiency further by systematic analysis and prevention of equipment failures.

Arab-ki-Sarai Industrial Training Institute, New Delhi

5128. Dr. Kohor:
Shri Mahananda:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal trainees in the Arab-Ki-Sarai Industrial Training Institute, New Delhi in different sections;

(b) whether any kind of financial aid is being provided to them or any stipend is being paid by Government; and

(c) if so, the amount of stipend for each trainee per month?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). There is no tribal trainee on roll at the Industrial Training Institute, Arab-Ki-Sarai, New Delhi at present.

Clash with Mizos

5129. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 Mizo hostiles were killed and several others captured in an encounter with the Indian forces about 70 miles from Aijal on the 16th March, 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the weapons used by Mizos were modern; and

(c) the make of their weapons and the source of supply?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No report of such an incident has been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Lushai Families Migrating to Burma

5130. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Lushai families were recently detected and apprehended while illegally entering Northern Burma from India;

(b) the cause of their leaving India; and

(c) whether it is a fact that starvation was one of the causes of their leaving India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Police Housing Scheme in Kerala

5131. Shri Manoharan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under the Police Housing Scheme in Kerala during the last five years;

(b) the number of non-gazetted police officers in Kerala who have not been provided with housing accommodation with reference to each district; and

(c) the schemes proposed to be taken up during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) During the last five years ending March, 1966, 151 quarters were provided for Sub-Inspectors, 617 for Head Constables and 4527 for police Constables. These quarters include barrack accommodations also.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6285/66].

(c) Rs. 40,26,500 has been provided in the State's Budget for 1966-67 for completion of quarters the construction of which was taken up during the previous years. No new work has been provided for in the current year's budget.

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् की बैठक

5132. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 16 और 17 अप्रैल, 1966 को वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद में बोर्ड और प्रबन्ध समिति की बैठकों में क्या क्या निर्णय किये गये और क्या क्या कार्यक्रम अनुमोदित किये गये ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : 16 अप्रैल, 1966 को हुई वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की शासी निकाय की बैठक की कार्यवाहियों की एक प्रति, जिसमें वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान बोर्ड की सिफारिशें शामिल है, उनका अन्तिम रूप जाने पर, संसद पुस्तकालय को भेज दी जायेगी ।

गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय के डिग्री कालेज

5133. **श्री रणंजय सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध उन डिग्री कालेजों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने 1965-66 में वित्तीय सहायता दी थी और कितनी राशि दी गई थी; और

(ख) सहायता किन कार्यों के लिये दी गई थी ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी-6286/66] ।

Telephone facilities in Kozhikode Division

5134. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where telegraph and telephone facilities are proposed to be provided in the Kozhikode Division of Kerala during 1966-67; and

(b) the progress made in establishing a Public Call Office at Kuttiyadi Panchayat limits in Kerala?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) A list showing the names of 39 places where telegraph and telephone facilities are proposed to be provided in Kozhikode Division during 1966-67 (subject to availability of stores) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6287/66].

(b) Proposal for opening a PCO at Kuttiyadi P.O. was considered on the basis of connecting the proposed P.C.O. to Badagara exchange and sanction was originally issued for the work on 16-10-1959. But a route survey before the commencement of the work showed difficulties due to proximity of high tension power lines and the original proposal had to be abandoned. A fresh estimate was sanctioned on 10-2-1963 providing for connecting up the proposed P.C.O. to Quilandy exchange. This involves erection of 72 Kms. of copper wire and a new post line for half the distance. The work is held up for allotment of copper wire which is in short supply.

H.P.O. Building, Tellicherry

5135. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Head Post Office building at Tellicherry in Kerala;

(b) the nature of work proposed to be taken up during 1966-67; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The detailed estimate is under preparation.

(b) The contract for actual construction is likely to be awarded by about the middle of 1966-67.

(c) The work is expected to be completed by 1968-69.

पाकिस्तान से प्रव्रजन

5136. **श्री तन सिंह** : क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद अब तक कितने विस्थापित परिवार पाकिस्तान से भारत आये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मालनवास (पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान) से इक्कीस परिवार 23 फरवरी, 1966 को बाड़मेर जिले में, चौहटन तहसील के बावड़ी गांव में आ गये थे किन्तु उन्हें अभी तक न तो शरणार्थी प्रमाणपत्र दिये गये हैं और न ही अन्न-वस्त्र की कोई सरकारी सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के अतिरिक्त इसी दौरान आये हुए अन्य शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(घ) उन्हें पूरी तरह कब तक फिर से बसाया जायेगा ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान तथा संघर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद 1052 परिवार पाकिस्तान से भारत आये।

(ख) ताशकन्द घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर करने के उपरान्त मालनवास से 21 परिवार राजस्थान में आये थे। राजस्थान सरकार की सलाह दी गई है कि इन को भी उसी मात्रा के आधार पर सहायता दी जाय जो कि निश्क्रान्त व्यक्तियों और प्रव्रजको को स्वीकार्य हैं।

(ग) निशुल्क राशन तथा कपड़ों के अतिरिक्त प्रभावित व्यक्तियो को व्यापार। छोटे-मोटे व्यापार, बैल, खाद तथा कृषि औजार खरीदने के लिये ऋण भी दिया जायेगा। राजस्थान सरकार ने निर्णय किया था कि प्रत्येक विस्थापित परिवार को 75 बीघे कृष्य-भूमि एलाट की जायेगी।

(घ) प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को यथा-संभव समय में बसाने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Fee of Delhi School Children

5137. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tution fee of Government servants' children remain the same in a particular class throughout the academic year in Delhi/New Delhi schools but still it is refunded on quarterly basis.

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is free education up to 8th Standard in all States in India, but even then the Government employees get 'Children Educational Allowance" for their children studying up to 8th class on monthly basis; and

(c) if so, the main difficulties in refunding the actual tution fee on the same basis as Educational Allowance?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Education is free only in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal (for Girls only). Children's Educational Allowance is admissible

irrespective of whether any tuition fee is required to be paid or not.

(c) Unlike the Children's Educational Allowance which is paid at fixed rates on the basis of certificates to be furnished by the Government servants twice a year, the scheme of re-imbursement of tuition fees provides for re-imbursement of fees actually paid only. This necessitates proper verification prior to payment. To avoid unnecessary work all round, the re-imbursement is made on a quarterly instead of a monthly basis.

Use of Saka Era in Commonwealth and other Countries

5138. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the names of the Commonwealth and other countries where the saka era is used at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान

5139. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, "1966 के नव भारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि कोयम्बटूर में हिन्दी विरोधी नारे लगाते हुए एक नवयुवक ने राष्ट्रीय झण्डे को आग लगा दी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त घटना की रिपोर्ट स्थानीय पुलिस के पास है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अभियुक्त को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और जांच जारी है।

Geography Teachers in Delhi Schools

5140. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Higher Secondary Schools under Delhi Administration, there are no teachers for teaching Geography in some of the schools;

(b) if so, the number of such schools; and

(c) the steps taken to make arrangements to teach Geography in all the Higher Secondary Schools from the next academic year?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Mid-day Meals for Students in Orissa

5141. **Dr. Kohor:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made by the Central Government for the supply of mid-day meals and milk to the students of drought affected areas of the State of Orissa; and

(b) the actual grant for the purpose from Centre as well as from the State Government and the amount supplied so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). Te information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

T.A. and D.A. for Mail Overseers of the P. & T. Deptt.

5142. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mail overseers serving in the Posts and Telegraphs Department are entitled to any Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance for their travel for inspection of Branch Post Offices within their jurisdictions; and

(b) if so, the rate of such allowances and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No.

(b) The mail overseers are entitled to T.A. in accordance with S.R. 64 and S.R. 64-A read with D.G's order below S.R. 64. The underlying assumption of which is that the pay is so fixed as to compensate them for the cost of journeys (other than by Rail or Steamer) performed by them.

Seizure of articles by Faiz Bazar Police Station, Delhi

5143. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of items received by the District Nazir, Delhi Courts from the Faiz Bazar Police Station, Delhi, vide Police entry No. 4004 of the 28th July, 1962;

(b) the number of items and dates on which they were put to auction and the amount received;

(c) the Act under which these items were seized and auctiontd; and

(d) the reasons for not restoring the items to the owner?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The following items were received from Faiz Bazar Police Station on 28th August 1962 and not on 28th July 1962 as mentioned in the question:

1. Coir matting three pieces.
2. Broken iron Rod.
3. Broken fan wheel-one.
4. Broken Electric tube-one.
5. One small tin case locked (broken from behind).
6. One small wooden case all-nailed.
7. One big wooden case all-nailed.

(b) The above mentioned items along with certain other items were jointly auctioned on 29th August 1962 and fetched the auctioned price of Rs. 11.00 only which was deposited in the Government Treasury on 30th August 1962.

(c) and (d). The items were seized by the Police under Section 25 of the Police Act, 1861 and confiscated under the orders of the Court. These items were subsequently auctioned as confiscated property. As the items were confiscated, the question of restoring them to the owner does not arise.

Relief to Political Sufferers in Delhi

5144. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political sufferers in Delhi who were given relief in 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) whether all those who were recognised as political sufferers have been given relief;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the maximum and the minimum amount given as relief during this period; and

(e) whether it is proposed to allot land to the political sufferers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a)

Year	No. of grantees
1963-64	81
1964-65	88
1965-66	23

(b) and (c). The financial relief was given to only those political sufferers who had applied for such relief and had been recommended by the Political Sufferers Relief Committee.

(d) The maximum amount given was Rs. 5,000 and the minimum amount Rs. 150.

(e) The Delhi Development Authority has under consideration a scheme in which political sufferers of low income group would be eligible for allotment of residential plots.

Industrial Safety Conference

5145. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students from the Industrial Training Institutes of Delhi Administration were asked by the Directorate of Training and Employment to attend the Conference on Industrial Safety at Vigyan Bhavan on the 11th December, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons that compelled the authorities to keep them out of the Conference Hall; and

(c) the action being taken against the Officers who were responsible for this?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) As the Industrial Training Institutes are closely connected with the subject of industrial safety, instructions were given by the Director of Employment, Training and Technical Education, Delhi Administration that as many of the students as would like to attend the inaugural function might do so.

(b) The majority of the students were admitted to the Conference Hall. Those who arrived late or would not stand in the queue and tried to make a rush had to be kept out as the Conference was about to commence.

(c) Does not arise.

विज्ञान के छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां

5146. श्री दा० ना० तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्था (नेशनल इंस्टीयूट आफ एजूकेशन) ने विज्ञान में अग्रेतर अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृतिया देने के सम्बन्ध में 2 जनवरी, 1966 को ग्यारहवीं कक्षा के छात्रों के लिये उन विद्यार्थियों की, जिन्होने दसवीं कक्षा की परीक्षा में 55 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किये थे, सारे देश में विज्ञान में एक परीक्षा की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिये किन-किन केन्द्रों को चुना गया था और इसके परिणाम कब घोषित किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यह परीक्षा किस प्राधिकरण ने आयोजित की थी ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी हां । पूर्व निश्चय के अनुसार परीक्षा 2 जनवरी, 1966 को ली गई थी ।

(ख) परीक्षा के केन्द्रों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखी–देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6288/66] इण्टरव्यू के बाद परिणामों को जून, 1966 में घोषित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद ।

Nobel Prize

5147. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have invited the Soviet

writer Mr. Uri Khail Sholokhor, the Nobel Prize Winner; and

(b) if so, whether he has accepted the invitation and when he is likely to visit India?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) An invitation was extended by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to Mr. Sholokhov to deliver this year's Azad Memorial lectures.

(b) Mr. Sholokhov has regretted his inability to accept the invitation.

Arrests in Kashmir during Indo-Pak conflict

5148. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of arrests for anti-national activities made in Kashmir after the out-break of recent hostilities with Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have recently reviewed their cases; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) After the outbreak of hostilities 526 persons were arrested in J. & K. under the Defence of India Rules.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information is awaited.

Indian Commercial Service

5149. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce the Indian Commercial Service to control commercial Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Research Work

5150. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken since the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict to conserve foreign exchange by providing research work in India by his Ministry; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange saved since then?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Considering the acute foreign exchange position and the need to make the country increasingly self-sufficient in food, the work in the Laboratories/ Institutes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have been oriented in the following order:

(1) Defence orientation.

(2) Import Substitution and Export Promotion.

(3) Food and Agriculture.

(4) Industrial processes.

(5) Applied research.

(6) Basic research.

(b) It is too early yet to make any assessment of the amount of foreign exchange saved on account of the reorientation of the work in the Laboratories/Institutes of the C.S.I.R.

Scarcity conditions in Dandakaranya

5151. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute scarcity conditions have been prevailing in the Dandakaranya area; and

(b) if so, the relief measures taken by the State and the Central Government in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) There has been extensive crop failure as a result of insufficient rains during the last agricultural season in most of the Tehsils of the Bastar District. The whole of Koraput District has also been affected by drought.

(b) A large number of relief works have been undertaken by the State Governments in these areas. Dandakaranya Project Administration have also stepped up the programme of public works in the displaced persons' resettlement zones to provide employment to the displaced persons and the adivasis in those areas.

Fair price shops have been opened for supply of foodgrains by the State Governments as well as by Dandakaranya Project Administration. Arrangements have also been made for free supply of foodgrains to the infirm and the old and free distribution of milk powder to children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Cases pending in Allahabad High Court

5152. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending disposal in the Allahabad High Court on its Original and Appellate sides as on the 31st January, 1966; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the disposal of these cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Original Side 10,728.

Appellate Side 39,373.

(b) Disposals could not keep pace with Institutions which have increased considerably with the increase in the population of the State. Further, criminal cases and writ petitions, which could not brook delay, had to be given precedence over other cases.

Writ petitions before Allahabad High Court

5153. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed before the High Court of Allahabad during the period from 1st November, 1965 to 31st January, 1966;

(b) the number out of them disposed of; and

(c) the number of cases which were decided against the State and Central Government separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 1374.

(b) 362.

(c) Nil.

Amount sanctioned for U.P. Secondary Education

5154. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the secondary education during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The central assistance sanctioned to the Govern-

ment of Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66 is indicated below:

Scheme	Central assistance Rs.
(i) Strengthening of multi-purpose schools	4,15,845
(ii) Improvement of Secondary Education (Crash Programme)	22,05,000
(iii) State Institute of Education	1,61,397
(iv) State Evaluation Unit	16,731
(v) Bureau of Educational & Vocational Guidance	84,010
(vi) Teachers Training	7,50,000
(vii) Training of School Libraries	60,000
(viii) Acceleration of Girls Education	6,00,000
Total	42,92,983

No amount has yet been sanctioned during 1966-67.

Awards granted to Teachers

5155. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of meritorious awards granted to teachers by Government during 1965-66;

(b) the names of recepients, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of cash awarded to them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 90.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6289/66].

(c) Each Award carries with it a cash award of Rs. 500.

Beautification of Red Fort

5156. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to beautify the Red Fort of Delhi;

(b) if so, in what way it will be beautified; and

(c) who has been entrusted with this work and how long it will take to complete the job?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) There is no further proposal to beautify the Red Fort apart from the existing facilities of a wall laid-out garden and Son-et-lumiere.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक परिषद्

5158. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री दे० जी० नायक :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा परिषद ने सुझाव दिया है कि औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में अध्ययन कर रहे विद्यार्थियों को दी जाने वाली छात्र-वृत्ति की राशि को 25 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 40 रुपया प्रति मास कर दिया जाये और इन विद्यार्थियों में से पचास प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों को ये छात्रवृतियां दी जायें और प्रवेश की आयु सीमा 16 वर्ष से कम करके 15 वर्ष कर दी जाय; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अधीन मिलने वाली छात्रवृति की राशि एंव ऐसी छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के बारे में व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की सिफारिशों की जांच कर रही है ।

उक्त प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की भर्ती के लिये न्यूनतम आयु सीमा 16 वर्ष से कम करके 15 वर्ष रखने के बारे में व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है । इस सिफारिश पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अमल किया जायगा ।

मंत्रियों के सम्मानार्थ समारोह

5159. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों के लिये, जो दौरे पर जाते हैं, सम्मानार्थ समारोह आयोजित करने के लिये हारों और बाजों पर सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ष जितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है, क्या सरकार ने उसका अभिलेखा रखा है ; और

(ख) ऐसे व्यय को रोकने के लियें सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-काय मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :(क) ऐसे मामलों का व्यय वह संगठन वहन करते हैं जो इन सम्मान समारोह का प्रबंध करते हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Bhilai Workers

5160 **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty**: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Steel Workers of Bhilai, an organisation of Bhilai workers, presented a memorandum to him when he visited Bhilai in December, 1965;

(b) whether Government have considered their demands; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No such memorandum appears to have been received by the then Labour Minister.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारतीय विज्ञान कांग्रेस

5161. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 53वीं भारतीय विज्ञान कांग्रेस में की गई इस आलोचना की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सरकार विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त अपेक्षाकृत कम अर्हता वाले वैज्ञानिकों को प्राथमिकता देती है और देश के अन्दर अनुसंधान पर पर्याप्त धन खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं में किये जा रहे अनुसंधान कार्य को समन्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सौम्दरम् रामचन्द्रन्) : (क) और (ख). यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि कम योग्यता वाले विदेशी प्रशिक्षित वैज्ञानिकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है । साथ ही, उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्तर्गत, अनुसंधान पर पर्याप्त राशि खर्च की जा रही है ।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालयों को काफी संख्या में अधिछात्रवृत्तियां देकर वै० तथा औ० अ० परिषद् द्वारा समन्वय किया जा रहा है। वै० तथा औ० अ० परिषद् कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों के उच्च अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की भी सहायता करती है। विश्वविद्यालयों के वैज्ञानिक स्टाफ के सदस्य राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं की कार्यकारी परिषदों तथा वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्य हैं और प्रयोगशालाओं के अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के तैयार करने में सहयोग देते हैं।

विश्वविद्यालयों ने कुछ राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं तथा अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को अनुसंधान तथा डाक्टरेट (अनुसंधान-उपाधि संबंधी) कार्य के लिए केन्द्रों के रूप में मान्यता दे दी है। विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा आवधिक व्याख्यानों के आयोजन के लिए भी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कार्रवाई कर रहा है। वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान बोर्ड की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति हाल ही में स्थापित की गई है जो विश्वविद्यालयों और राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं में आयोजित किए जा र अनुसंधान में समन्वय के लिए जिम्मेदार होगी।

International Council of Scientific Unions

5162. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the important subjects discussed at the eleventh General Assembly session of the International Council of Scientific Unions recently held in India;

(b) the nature and extent of India's participation and special contribution made by India's representatives; and

(c) whether the Resolutions passed and conclusions reached have been studied with a view to making maximum use of the deliberations for the scientific development and benefit of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The subjects discussed at the XIth General Assembly included:

(1) Reports of the activities of the 14 scientific Unions which are the constituents of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

(2) Reports of the following Special Committees of ICSU:—

(i) Special Committee on Oceanic Research

(ii) Special Committee on Antartic Research

(iii) Special Committee for the International Biological Progromme

(iv) Committee on Space Research.

(v) Committee for International Year on Quiet Sun

(vi) Committee on Water Research

(3) Report of the Inter-Union Commission on Science Teaching. The need for interdisciplinary coordination in Science Teaching was emphasized.

(4) The formation of International Commission on Solar-Terrestrial Relrtionships and an International Committee on Date for Science and Technology.

(b) Dr. Bhabha and the other Indian representatives actively participated in the proceedings and took special interest in the plans and programmes of the following new Commissions and Committees:—

1. Inter-Union Commission on Science Teaching

2. Special Committee for the International Biological Programme

3. Committee on Water Research and the International Hydrological Decade

4. Working Group on Relations with Developing Countries

5. Inter-Union Commission on Solar Terrestrial Relationships

(c) Proceedings embodying the Resolutions passed and conclusions reached have not yet been received from the ICSU Secretariat.

Rail-Road and Pipeline facilities for Cochin Refineries

5163. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction has been given for estimated cost of rail road faciliites and pipelines for Cochin Refineries;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the estimated cost of each; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). Sanction for the construction of rail road facilities at a cost of 111 lakhs was communicated on 10-6-1965. As regards the crude and product pipelines, the company has been asked to forward a copy of its Board resolution accepting the necessity for these pipelines and the reasonableness of the costs involved. This is still awaited.

Export of Antibiotics

5164. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the export of antibiotics manufactured at Pimpri; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when there is a growing demand in the country and when the foreign market is highly competitive?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Board of Trade have stressed that definite export targets should be fixed by public sector undertaking for the year 1966 and 1967. In view of this, pencillin, terocycline and streptomycin in vialled form and Hamycin could be exported to Iraq, East Africa and Sudan keeping in view the requirements of the country and the foreign exchange that would be earned for import of raw materials etc. for the manuactuing progamme, at Pimpri. HAL have already exported 3619.64 grams of Hamycin of the value of Rs. 72,398.80 ps to USA or commerical exploitations in foreign countries.

Hearing Aid Equipment manufactured by I.T.I. Banglore

5165. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prototype hearing aid equipment manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd., Banglore has been got examined by Government;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to manufacture individual hearing aid equipment on commerical scale; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and the approximate cost of the equipment?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the comments and recommendations made by the Ministry of Health Family Planning and the Department of Social Welfare, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. have taken action to procure the necessary raw materials and to design the tools. The Company propose to take

up manuacture of 500 sets initially to evaluate the subjective assessment of the users before going in for mass-production.

(c) Commerical manufacture has not yet been taken up.

(d) When the hearing aid is manufactured on a commercial scale the approximate cost per set is expected to be Rs. 60/-.

Soviet Delegation on Social Security

5166. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet delegation on Social Security visited India in January, 1966;

(b) whether they studied the Social Security programmes of Government; and

(c) if so, the suggestions, if any, received from them for more effective Social Security measures?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The main aim of the delegation's visit was to get acquainted with the social security schemes in operation in the country. The delegation did not make any suggestion for more effective Social Security measures.

Colloquim in Ceylon

5167. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drown to a recent colloquim held in Ceylon under the auspices of the Commission of Jurists and whether the question of devising machinery for redress of public grievances was discussed;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the recommendations and points emerging from the colloquium; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Ramayana in Stone

5168. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deept in a thick forest in the Vindhya Pradesh region, a group of devotees had been striving hard to reconstruct the epic of Ramayana in stone;

(b) whether preparations are under way for starting an ambitious project for research in Oriental philosophy in this site;

(c) whether the project has been sponsored by Manas Sangh, a Society officially registered in the name of the diety, Hanuman; and

(d) whether the Central Government have given any financial assistance to the "Ramvan" enterprise situated a few miles from the town of Satna?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) A Society is engaged in propagating the story of Ramayana and has set up several illustrations in marble and cement at a site 10 miles from satna on Satna-Rewa Road in former Vindhya Pradesh. The site is not exactly a forest but good cultivable land.

(b) The Society aims at starting a centre for oriental research.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Not so far, Sir.

Utilisation of Literature

5169. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the cooperation of the State Governments for making full use of the literature being brought out by the organisations set up by Government;

(b) whether the educational and cultural authorities in the States have worked out a systematic programme for distribution of such literature through libraries, schools and colleges and other cultural institutes;

(c) the assistance given to the States to popularise these publications of the Sahitya Akademi, the National Book Trust and the Children's Book Trust; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the response so far received from the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments are taking necessary action in the matter.

(c) Nil.

(d) Very encouraging.

Survey of Science Graduates

5170. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Science Graduates in India and the nature of their employment has been surveyed by the National Register Unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, what are its findings;

(c) whether it is a fact that higher education in Science and Engineering has not so far been adequately geared up to the growing needs of India's industrial set up; and

(d) the steps devised to eliminate the handicaps and ensure effective mobilisation of the country's total resources in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir. A comparative study was made by the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel on the basis of data of February 1961. The study covered 6,000 agricultural graduates and 60,000 general science graduates.

(b) The main findings were:—

(i) 86% of the agricultural graduates were employed under the Central and State Governments in community development and other agricultural extension work and in public sector institutions, about 8% were in the private sector and 2% self-employed.

(ii) 53% of the general science graduates were in public sector employment, 29% in private sector and 5% self-employed.

(iii) Unemployment was found to be about 4% among the agricultural graduates and 13% among science graduates.

(iv) About 16% of the agricultural graduates and 33% of the science graduates were teaching in schools and colleges.

(v) About 79% of the agricultural graduates and 25% of the science graduates were in technical occupations.

(vi) 42% of the science graduates were in non-technical occupations as against 5% of the agricultural graduates.

(vii) More than 50% of the science graduates and 30% of the agricultural graduates were getting salaries below Rs. 200/-

per month. Over three-fourths of both categories got salaries less than Rs. 300/- per month.

(c) and (d). A review of the position obtaining at the end of the Third Five Year Plan reveals that steps already taken to establish and expand engineering colleges and polytechnics during the Third Five Year Plan period will adequately meet the needs of technical personnel during the 4th Plan period.

On the recommendations of the All India Council of Technical Educations, three-year degree courses in Engineering subjects for students who have passed the B.Sc. examination have been introduced in some of the universities. The U.G.C. has given assistance to some universities for starting courses in Tele-communication Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Fermentation Technology, Refrigeration, Metallurgy, Applied Geology, Geophysics etc. Short-term training courses for science graduates who may not be suited for an advanced scientific career in specified fields are also contemplated.

Educational Development

5171. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the memorandum submitted by the Indian Statistical Institute jointly with the perspective division of the Planning Commission, putting forward proposals for educational development at different levels;

(b) the attempts made to see that education at the secondary level and above is broadly related to the pattern of jobs in the fields of agriculture, medicine and teaching; and

(c) whether the changing structure of the manufacturing industry has been taken into account in proposing the reorientation of educational pattern to ensure the training of sufficient number of specialists in engineering?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The Memorandum was submitted to the Education Commission whose report is awaited.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ban on construction of School Buildings.

5172. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a ban on the construction of school buildings in Delhi;

(b) if so, the circumstances therefor; and

(c) the precise nature of the decision taken in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The restrictions imposed in September, 1964, on expenditure on new construction have been relaxed from 15th March, 1966

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Drilling in Rajasthan Area

5173. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has restarted the drilling operations along the Indo-Pakistan border in Rajasthan area; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Drilling operations have been restarted in the western part of Jaisalmer district in an area which is well inside Indian territory.

(b) No accumulation of oil or natural gas has been met with so far.

Seminar on Agricultural Labour

5174. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the reaction of Government and the action taken on the recommendations made by the All India Seminar on Agricultural Labour in regard to housing schemes and employment skills?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The Seminar recommended the formulation of a separate scheme for the grant of free house sites to the agricultural labour and financial assistance and technical guidance for putting up houses. This is under examination. In the meanwhile the recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

As regards employment skills, a number of Cluster Type Training Centre, Production-*cum*-Training Centres and other types of Training Centres are at present run by the State Governments for providing technical, vocational or similar training to village artisans, their children and other persons. It is proposed to reorganise these Centres under the guidance and supervision of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades by setting up Rural Training Institutes according to a phased programme beginning with the first year of the Fourth Plan. In the reorganised Rural Training Institues, training will be limited to a few technical trades to raise the skill of rural persons, including agricultural workers.

दिल्ली का मुख्यायुक्त

5175. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिल्ली के भतपूर्व मुख्यायुक्त, श्री विश्वनाथन द्वारा दिये गये और समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुए उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि दिल्ली के मुख्यायुक्त को अपने पद पर एक निश्चित अवधि के लिये अवश्य कार्य करने दिया जाना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुख्यायुक्त, दिल्ली के पद की सेवावधि सामान्यतः पांच वर्ष होनी चाहिये; यह अवधि विशिष्ट मामलों में लोक सेवा तथा प्रशासनिक सुविधा के अनुसार अधिक या कम की जा सकती है ।

Stampede at Meeting Addressed by Prime Minister

5176. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:**
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a serious stampede after a public meeting addressed by the Prime Minister in Tinsukhia on the 5th February, 1966 resulting in the death of several persons and injuries to others;

(b) who was responsible for the arrangements of the meeting;

(c) whether an enquiry was held into the matter and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) whether any cash awards were given to the families of the deceased and, if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The local authorities were responsible for the arrangements.

(c) It has been decided to appoint a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

(d) The State Government have granted relief of Rs. 1,000 to each of the families of the victims of the stampede.

Fertilizer Plant in Madras

5177. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms for the setting up of a fertilizer plant with foreign collaboration in Madras; and

(b) whether these terms differ from the terms in respect of other foreign collaboration agreements in the matter of fertilizer plants?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Negotiations are in progress with M|s. Amoco India Incorporated and the terms of collaboration for setting up a fertilizer plant at Madras have not yet been finalised.

Extension of Service of Senior Officers

5178. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Dr. Ranen Sen::
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the principles in defining 'public interest' in the matter of granting extensions of service or giving re-employment to senior officers of the Central Government beyond the age of superannuation of 58 years and whether such principles have been intimated to the recommending authorities; and

(b) whether the principles referred to in part (a) above are applicable to Indian Army Generals who usually retire at the age of 58 years even during emergency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Instructions have been issued to the Ministries/Departments to the effect that the overriding consideration for grant of extension of service of re-employment is that it must be clearly in the public interest. One of the following two other conditions has also to be satisfied:—

(i) that other officers are not ripe enough to take over the job; or

(ii) that the retiring officer is of outstanding merit.

(b) The grant of extension/re-employment to Indian Army Generals is not regulated by the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Superannuation age in Public Undertakings

5179. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Government of India Undertakings and other public sector concerns under the Central Government are either giving extensions or re-employing many senior officials beyond the prescribed age of superannuation of 58 years even upto the age of 65 years in many cases;

(b) if so, the number of such persons; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Foreign Ships near Andaman Islands

5180. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93 on the 21st February, 1966 regarding the presence of foreign ships near Andaman Islands and state:

(a) the nature of reply received from the Malaysian Government about the fishing vessels coming from Malaysia; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It is not the Government of Malaysia but the Government of Singapore who are concerned. Our High Commission there is in touch with the Singapore Foreign Office, which is anxious to see that there are no further intrusions of fishing vessels in Indian territorial waters.

महात्मा गांधी हत्याकाण्ड

5181. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री बारियर :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महात्मा गांधी की हत्या किन परिस्थितियों में हुई, इसकी जांच करने के लिये क्या पाठक नियुक्त आयोग के स्थान पर कोई नया आयोग नियुक्त किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Loans for Repatriates from Burma

5182. Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the repatriates who applied for loan and in whose case inquiry has been completed have not been granted loan by the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No Sir. There is no case where enquiry was completed but loan was not granted during the financial year 1965-66.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Microphones in Cinema Premises

5183. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to to state:

(a) the names of States that have not restricted or prohibited the creation of noise by the use of microphones in the premises of Cinema Halls before and at the end of the film-shows; and

(b) whether the Centre propose to take up the matter with the States in order to stop the noise created by the use of microphones in the premises of Cinema Halls?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Typing Test for L. D. Cs.

5184. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Secretariat Scheme employees in the L.D.Cs.' Cadre who have rendered ten years service but could not be confirmed as they could not pass the typing examination as on the 1st April, 1966;

(b) whether it is a fact that some junior employees who passed the typing test, have been confirmed;

(c) whether Government propose to abolish the typing test in case of employees who are not employed on typing work; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Three hundred and ninetyone according to information so far received. Some Ministries and Departments are yet to furnish the figures.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There is no separate cadre of typists and any L.D.C. may be required to do typing work which is one of his main duties. It is, therefore, necessary that all Lower Division Clerks should have a certain minimum proficiency in typewriting.

प्रपत्रों (फार्मों) की छपाई

5185. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीनों में दिल्ली प्रशासन के कार्यालयों ने विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने प्रपत्र (फार्म) छपवाये ;

(ख) उन में से कितने प्रपत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में ही छपवाये गये थे और उन्हें हिन्दी में न छपवाने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) उन प्रपत्रों को हिन्दी में छपवाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 147 ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इन प्रपत्रों का हिन्दी में भी अनुवाद कराने के लिये कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है । उसके बाद उनको हिन्दी में छपवाने के प्रश्न पर दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा विचार किया जायगा ।

Employment of Prisoners

5186. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have been engaging the prisoners (convicted) in constructing bridges and roads and digging canals in India;

(b) if so, the names of the States that have been utilising the prisoners in such manner; and

(c) whether any amenity or wages are given to the prisoners who are employed of such construction works outside the jail?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S Naskar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Police Firing During 1962

5187. **Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firing made by Police in the States in order to disperse crowds during the period from 1962 to 1966 so far; and

(b) the number of deaths due to those firing, Statewise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Assistance to Goa

5188. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by the Centre to Goa as grant under the various heads after the formation of the popular Government in Goa;

(b) whether any grants have lapsed on account of the delay by the Central Government in sanctioning the schemes;

(c) if so their total amount;

(d) whether any grants have lapsed on account of the delay by the local administration; and

(e) if so, their total amount to-date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The total sum given by the Centre to Goa as grants after the formation of popular Government is as follows:—

1963-64 (from 20.12.63 to 31-3-64)	Rs. 1,72,73,000
1964-65	Rs. 4,47,17,429
1965-66	Rs. 2,51,93,910
1966-67 (till 9-5-66)	nil.
Total	Rs. 8,71,84,339

(b) to (e). It has been reported by the local Administration that an amount of Rs. 47,889 had lapsed on account of delay in sanctioning schemes etc. by them. They have also attributed lapse of grants totalling Rs. 4.35,800 (about one-half per cent of the total grants paid)to delays in sanctioning schemes etc. by the Central Government but it has not been possible to varify the statement of the Local administration.

Division of U.P.

5189. Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report credited to an M.L.A. that he along with a number of his colleagues would press the general demand to divide the Uttar Pradesh State into Western and Eastern Uttar Pradesh in order to obviate the oversize of the State; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Government have seen a report to the effect that a suggestion for the division of the State of Uttar Pradesh had been put forward recently by a member in the State Legislative Assembly.

(b) Government do not favour the suggestion.

Manufacture of Teleprinters

5190. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are collaborating with some foreign country for the manufacture of teleprinters in India; and

(b) if so, with which country and the estimated cost of production with foreign exchange component thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Government Company by name Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras was

set up in December, 1960 in collaboration with M/s. Ing. C. Olivetti & Co., S.P.A., Ivrea Italy for the manufacture of teleprinters and ancillary equipment in India. The estimated capital cost of the factory under the original programme fixed for the III Five Year Plan was Rs. 165 lakhs, with a foreign exchange component of R. 83.35 lakhs. Subsequently, in 1965, the Company launched upon an expansion programme and the capital cost thereof is Rs. 152·89 lakh with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 38.20 lakhs. The total capital cost of both the original and expansion programmes will be Rs. 317.89 lakhs with foreign exchange component of Rs. 121.55 lakhs.

बिहार को मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई

5191. **श्री लहटन चौधरी :**
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल :
श्री मोफेल हक :

क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार की मिट्टी के तेल की मासिक मांग क्या है और जनवरी से मार्च, 1966 में बिहार को कुल कितना मिट्टी का तेल दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सहरसा जिले तथा सुपौल सब-डिवीजन और दरभंगा जिले के सीमांत क्षेत्रों (बार्डर ब्लाक) में मिट्टी के तेल की अत्यधिक कमी रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या बरौनी तेल-शोधक कारखाने का शोध-कार्य सन्तोषपद ढंग से चल रहा है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) से (ग). बिहार के लिये मिट्टी के तेल की मासिक आवश्यकताओं का प्रति मास 12,800 मीटरी टन अनुमान लगाया गया है । सप्लाई में कुछ कमी हुई थी और बिहार से सहरसा जिला तथा सुपौल सब-डिवीजन को शामिल करते हुए कमी की रिपोर्ट मिली थी । जनवरी से लेकर मार्च, 1966 तक सप्लाई निम्न प्रकार थी :—

	मीटरी टन
जनवरी 1966	9,308
फरवरी 1966	10,303
मार्च 1966	12,382

इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिये मई, 1966 से बिहार के लिए मिट्टी के तेल का मासिक कोटा 13,500 मीटरी टन तक बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(घ) जी हां ।

Panel of Section Officers

5192. **Shri Lahtan Choudhry:**
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether for preparation of the panel for grade 1 of the C.S.S. issued in January, 1966 certain Section Officers who were earlier not found fit for interview were also called later and whether some of them have been included in the panel;

(b) whether some of the Section Officers who have not been included in the approved panel secured higher marks than those included in the panel; and

(c) if so, whether for maintaining efficiency, contentment in service and giving due recognition to merit, Government propose to issue a supplementary panel of such officers who secured higher positions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) As the list of officers to be called for interview was not given by the Selection Committee

in one lot it would not be appropriate to conclude that persons whose names were included in the later batches had not been found fit earlier. Thus, even though a fact, it is of no relevance that some of the officers who were among the last to be interviewed were included in the panel.

(b) The information asked for forms part of the confidential records of the Union Public Service Commission and is not available with Government.

(c) The panel for Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service which was issued in January last was prepared by the Selection Committee constituted in accordance with the Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964 after taking into account the merit of all the Officers concerned and had the approval of the Union Public Strvice Commission also. It is not proposed to issue any supplementary panel.

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के साथ आदिम जाति के लोगों का झगड़ा

5193. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिलांग से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार खासी पहाड़ी जिला की सीमा पर श्रमजांग बलटोला शिविर में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों और लालंग आदिम जाति के सदस्यों के बीच 21 मार्च, 1966 को अथवा इसके आस पास हुए झगड़े में एक विस्थापित व्यक्ति मारा गया और कई अन्य घायल हो गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, इसके क्या कारण थे ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां। आसाम में श्रमदुखित ग्राम में 19 मार्च 1966 को विस्थापित व्यक्तियों तथा लालंग कबीले के सदस्यों के बीच हुये झगड़े में 6 विस्थापित व्यक्ति घायल हुये जिनमें से दो की मृत्यु हो गई।

(ख) इस झगड़े का मुख्य कारण 10 वर्ष पूर्व बसे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों तथा कबीले के लोगों बीच चली आ रही शत्रुता प्रतीत होता है। मिकिर पहाड़ियों और नौगांग जिले के सीमावर्ती संयुक्त खासी जैंतांल पहाड़ियों में किलिंग घाटी इलाके में 48 विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को जो भूमि आवंटित की गई थी उसी भूमि के कब्जे के बारे में वास्तव में शत्रुता हो गई थी।

Traffic Congestion in Delhi

5194. **Shri Balmiki:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to ease the congestion in Chandni Chowk, Subzimandi and Chowk Pahar Ganj, Choona Mandi as per recommendations of the Traffic Committee set up by his Ministry;

(b) the number of licenced and unlicenced *rehris* plying in these and unpresent and their number when the Committee was set up; and

(c) the steps taken to keep the busy areas and bazars clear of such *rehris*?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6200/66].

केरल में खाद्य आन्दोलन

5195. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल में अप्रैल, 1966 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में पुन: खाद्य आन्दोलन किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह आन्दोलन "समर समिति" और किसान संस्था द्वारा किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). अप्रैल के अन्तिम सप्ताह में समर समिति तथा किसान संस्था द्वारा ऐसा कोई आन्दोलन नहीं चलाया गया । परन्तु ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि मई, 1966 के दौरान एक आन्दोलन की योजना बनाई जा रही है । सरकार स्थिति की जांच कर रही है, तथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी यदि समर समिति और किसान संस्था आन्दोलन करने का निर्णय करें ।

Compulsory Primary Education in Orissa

5196. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa approached the Central Government for any additional help for development of compulsory primary education in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उड़ीसा में बहु-प्रयोजनीय स्कूल

5197. **श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :**
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री मोहन नायक :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ीसा राज्य में इस समय कितने बहु-प्रयोजनीय स्कूल चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में इस काम के लिये उड़ीसा सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) 1966-67 में उस राज्य में कितने बहु-प्रयोजनीय स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम् रामचन्द्रन्) : (क) 1-7-1965 को उड़ीसा में तीन उच्च माध्यमिक बहुद्देशीय स्कूल थे ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) बहुद्देशीय स्कूलों को सदर्भ ग्रन्थ उपलब्ध करने के लिये 1964-65 के दौरान 5080/- रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए थे ।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Laboratories in Orissa

5198. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Research laboratories have been set up in Orissa State

during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, whether any assistance has been given for the purpose to that State during the same period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir, a Regional Research Laboratory has been set up at Bhubaneshwar.

(b) No, Sir; the Laboratory has been set up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(c) Does not arise.

Libraries in Orissa Receiving Central Assistance

5199. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public libraries and school and college libraries in Orissa State which received financial assistance from the Central Government during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given for the same purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A Statement giving the requisite information is laid down on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6291/66].

Action against contact-men

5200. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 774 on the 22nd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any further action has since been taken in respect of the undesirable contact-men and women;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The names of undesirable contactmen and contactwomen have been intimated to the Ministries and Departments concerned for such action as they may consider necessary.

Assets of Gazetted Officers

5201. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assets and bank account of the Gazetted Officers, against whom action has been taken for corruption in 1964-65 were investigated;

(b) if so, the number of Officers whose assets were investigated;

(c) the number of Officers whose assets were found disproportionate to their justified income; and

(d) the action taken to recover the disproportionate assets and in case no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). Cases of 109 gazetted officers relating to allegations of disproportionate assets were investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation in 1964 and in 1965. In 32 cases, allegations of disproportionate assets were established. In 31 of these cases, regular departmental action has been recommended. One case is pending trial. There is no provision for recovery of disproportionate assets in departmental proceedings. In court cases, however, the court can impose a fine in addition to imprisonment.

Increase in the Strength of C.B.I.

5202. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in the overall strength of the Central Bureau of Investigation during 1964 and 1965;

(b) whether all the posts are filled up;

(c) if not, the particulars of the posts left vacant; and

(d) the qualifications and requirements for different posts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The strength was increased by 553 posts in 1964 and by 830 posts in 1965.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6292/66].

(d) Copies of the relevant recruitment rules are given in Annexure II of the statement.

Reservation of Seats

5203. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain seats for studying Three Year Course in Rural Services are reserved for the candidates from Tripura in some Institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the number of seats reserved for each academic year and the location of the Institutions; and

(c) the number of tribal candidates from Tripura who have been sent uptill now for studying the said course?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c) According to available information, the Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Higher Institute, Bichpuri, Uttar Pradesh reserved six seats for male candidates in 1961-62 and three seats for female candidates in 1962-63 from Tripura. But none of these seats was utilised.

However, the Jamia Rural Institute, New Delhi, which has no reserved seats for such purposes, has so far admitted eight tribal candidates for studying the said course.

Development of Tripuri Language

5204. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given to the Government of Tripura during the Third Plan period for developing the Tripuri Language spoken by the overwhelming majority of tribes of Tripura;

(b) if so, the amount so far spent for that purpose; and

(c) the progress made in the work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Law Commission in Kerala

5205. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Law Commission has been appointed in Kerala;

(b) the reasons for not appointing a High Court Judge as Chairman of the Commission;

(c) whether the Advocate-General of Kerala was consulted to serve as a member of the Commission and, if so whether he refused to serve on the Commission on the ground of the inferior status of the Chairman; and

(d) whether it is proposed to address the Kerala High Court to spare a judge to head the Law Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No High Court Judge was available for appointment as Chairman of the Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir. The reason given by the Advocate General for his inability to serve on the Commission was that he could not find the time.

(d) In view of the position stated at (b) above it does not appear to be necessary to address the High Court.

Freedom Fighters

5206. Shri Tulsidas Jadav: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters in the country who were imprisoned or detained in jail, at least for a period of five days or more;

(b) the ways and means adopted by Government to help them up till now; and

(c) the number of those who have been helped by Government and the amount of help in kind given to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No figures of such persons are available.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6293/66].

Extension granted to Chairman, Board of Direct Taxes

5207. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 2nd January, 1966 the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes was granted an extension of service for one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the above-mentioned Chairman was ever posted in Madras during his career; and

(d) if so, when, in what capacity and for how many years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes has been granted an extension of Service for a period of one year from 22nd January, 1966 in the public interest;

(c) and (d). During 1957-1958 he held the post of Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras for the period from 11th April, 1957 to 21st August, 1958.

Salaries of Lecturers in Delhi

5208. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th March, 1966 that nearly 100 lecturers of the Delhi Administration Colleges will have to wait for over three months to draw their salaries; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir; but the report is not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

Dual functions of Officers in Delhi Administration

5209. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the then acting Chief Secretary of Delhi had stated in a Press statement in July, 1965 that the Directors of various Departments of Delhi Administration

were ex-officio Secretaries of their Departments and because of this dual function, they could not devote themselves to work either in the field or in the office and the Directors could cover up their lapses in their capacity as Secretaries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Administration has informed the Home Ministry that the then existing arrangements in Education Directorate and other Departments of Delhi Administration were harmful because there was nobody to supervise the decisions of the Directors;

(c) whether it is also a fact that since then separate Secretaries and Directors have been appointed for all the Departments of Delhi except for Educational Department;

(d) if so, what are the reasons that separate Secretary and Director have not been appointed in Education Department of Delhi; and

(e) the structural change, if any, which Government are contemplating to bring the Education Department of Delhi in the near future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) When two new posts of Secretaries were sanctioned for the Delhi Administration in July, 1965, the Press sought a clarification. The Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, explained that it was then proposed to curtail the arrangement of the Heads of Departments functioning as ex-officio Secretaries with a view to enable them to devote concentrated attention to their field duties. He had not issued any statement in this connection.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Two Secretaries, the posts of which were sanctioned in July, 1965, were not expected to take over the work of all the departments. In addition to the Director of Education, some other heads of departments continue to be ex-officio Secretaries e.g., the Housing Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Controller of Rationing.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No structural changes are contemplated to be made in the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration.

Master Tara Singh's Statement

5210. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by Master Tara Singh after his recent release that he was still in favour of right of self-determination for Sikhs and a direct-action programme or the purpose stands;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government are keeping a watch over his activities.

Pay Scales in Manipur

5211. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, as per recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, pay scales in Manipur are to be revised on the lines of the pay scales in Assam with retrospective effect from the 1st July, 1965;

(b) whether the revision of pay scale has since been completed and given effect to;

(c) the extra amount of expenditure incurred on this account; and

(d) whether any cases have been left out undecided and, if so, when they will be decided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Second Pay Commission had recommended that employees of the Government of Manipur should continue to be remunerated at Assam rates. Recently the Government of Assam revised scales of pay of their employees with effect from 1st April, 1964. The Government of India have therefore also revised the scales of pay of Manipur employees (except for a few posts) with effect from the same date.

(c) Rupees Sixty two lakhs, forty thousand, five hundred and twenty five (Rs. 6240525).

(d) There are a few posts the scales of pay of which are still to be revised. Proposals in regard to these are being examined in consultation with the Government of Manipur and the Government of Assam and will be finalised as early as possible.

Disposal of Appeals of Government Employees

5212. **Shri Yashpal Singh**
Shri Warior:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum period within which the appeal of an aggrieved Government servant must be finally disposed of; and

(b) whether any punishment could be enforced during the pendency of any undecided appeal case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No time limit has been prescribed for disposal of appeals.

(b) Yes, Sir. Punishment imposed continues to be in force till a decision is taken on the appeal.

Shortage of Science Teachers

5213. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 161 on the 23rd February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the expert committee set up to go into the shortage of Science Teachers and to suggest special short term and long term measures to meet the shortage has since been received; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions are being held with selected universities about starting the new programme of training science teachers.

Military Science in Universities and Colleges

5214. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 168 on the 23rd February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of introducing Military Science as a course of study in Universities and Colleges has since been considered by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Review Committee on Military Science set up by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of introducing and developing Military Science as a course of study in Universities and Colleges has since submitted its report which was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 5-5-1966. The Commission resolved that the recommendations of the Review Com-

mittee might be referred, in the first place, to the Inter-University Board for their comments

Technical Institute in Punjab

5215. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to each Technical Institute in Punjab for merit-cum-means Scholarships during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State during 1966-67 for the same purpose?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6294/66).

Financial Assistance to Punjab for Merit Scholarships

5216. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Punjab Government for the grant of merit scholarships to poor students to continue their University education during 1965-66 under the National Scholarship Scheme; and

(b) the amount actually spent by the State Government out of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Rs. 4,75,000.

(b) Rs. 4,66,052.50.

Postal Services in Punjab

5217. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered by Postal services in Punjab till the end of March, 1966; and

(b) the number of villages proposed to be covered by Postal services in that State during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) All the 30793 villages are served through either the 5122 Post Offices or village Postmen.

(b) 203 more Post Offices are proposed to be opened during 1966-67.

Light Diesel Oil for Maharashtra

5218. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 878 on the 30th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the supply plan in respect of light diesel oil for the period from December, 1965 to March, 1966 and the quota fixed for Maharashtra for the above period;

(b) the actual supplies made during the above period; and

(c) the requirements of Maharashtra in respect of light diesel oil for present agriculture crops?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). During the 4 months December, 65 to March, 66, the monthly LDO quota for Maharashtra averaged 19375 tonnes. The actual supplies during this period averaged 15,497 tonnes per month. During April, 66, Oil Companies were asked to supply additional 3,500 tonnes LDO, to meet the shortfall of March, 66.

(c) Since the Rabi season is over, the demand for Light Diesel Oil for agricultural purposes should come down considerably. For May, 66, an allocation of 14,000 tonnes has been planned.

पटपड़गंज रोड, दिल्ली

5219. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का पटपड़गंज रोड, दिल्ली की बस्तियों को अधिग्रहण करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये बस्तियां 1954 से अस्तित्व में हैं और हाउस टैक्स भी देनी आ रही हैं ;

(ग) जिस भूमि पर ये बस्तियां बनी हुई हैं सरकार उस पर कौन सा निर्माण-कार्य करेगी ;

(घ) इन बस्तियों में कितने मकान बने हुए हैं ; और

(ङ) उन का सरकार को कितना मुआविजा देना पड़ेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । यह बस्तियां दिल्ली नगर निगम बनने के पश्चात् अस्तित्व में आई थीं तथा सम्पत्ति-कर वसूल किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) दिल्ली वृहत्तर योजना के उपबन्धों के अनुसार यह क्षेत्र विकसित किया जायगा तथा दिल्ली में भूमि के उच्चस्तरीय अधिग्रहण, विकास तथा निपटान की योजना के अधीन इसे निपटाया जायगा । जिसके विवरण नियम 197 के अधीन श्री पी० जी० देव के नोटिस के उत्तर में 23-3-1961 को सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखे विवरण में दिया गया था । नगर पालिका भवन उपनियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विकसित प्लाटों पर निर्माण करने की अनुमति दी जायगी ।

(घ) लगभग दो हजार ।

(ङ) भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अधीन 13 नवम्बर, 1959 की प्रारम्भिक अधिसूचना के पश्चात् किये गये निर्माणों के लिये कोई प्रतिकर देय नहीं है, तथा उस तारीख के पश्चात् किये गये निर्माणों के लिये भूमि तथा इमारत दोनों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिकर देय होगा । उपरोक्त स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए मकानों के लिये देय प्रतिकर की राशि बताना सम्भव नहीं है । भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अनुसार ही प्रतिकर का मूल्यांकन तथा अदायगी किये जायेंगे ।

'काश्मीर' पत्रिका का जब्त किया जाना

5220. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री दाजी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तानी पत्रिका 'काश्मीर' के दिनांक 7 मई, 1966 के अंक की प्रतियां जब्त कर ली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त पत्रिका के भारत में प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जब कि इस पत्रिका में भारत-विरोधी लेख प्रकाशित होते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) उर्दू में रावलपिंडी

और मुजफ्फराबाद से प्रकाशित होने वाली पत्रिका 'काश्मीर' का 7 मई, 1965 का अंक 1962 के भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अधीन 21 सितम्बर, 1965 को जारी किये गये एक आदेश द्वारा जब्त कर लिया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). उक्त आदेश के परिणामस्वरूप 7 मई, 1965 के अंक की प्रतियों का भारत में प्रवेश निषिद्ध है । इस पत्रिका के भारत प्रवेश पर स्थायी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार नहीं है क्योंकि अन्य किसी भी प्रति में सरकार ने कोई आपत्तिजनक बात नहीं पाई ।

NEFA Headquarters

5221. **Shri Rishang Keishing:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri David Munzni:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Dr. M. S. Aney:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1100 on the 4th March, 1960 regarding the location of NEFA Headquarters and state:

(a) whether any further action has been taken on the proposal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Originally the NEFA Commissioner's office was proposed to be shifted to the interior of NEFA. The post of Commissioner was, however, abolished in 1963 and his office amalgamated with that of the Adviser to the Governor of Assam. As the Governor is responsible for the administration of NEFA and is stationed at Shillong, it conduces to efficiency if the NEFA Secretariat including the Adviser who is his principal Secretary should also be at Shillong. Furthermore there is no place inside NEFA which is at present more accessible to various Districts than Shillong. Taking all these factors into consideration it is proposed not to disturb the existing arrangements.

Committees headed by Shri Ravindra Nath, M.L.C. (Punjab)

5222. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 31st March, 1966, page 5 regarding one Shri Ravindra Nath;

(b) whether he is a member of several committees functioning under the aegis of the Minister of Commerce and/or other Ministers;

(c) whether in view of the serious allegations against him contained in the aforementioned report, Government propose to terminate his membership of the Committees referred to in part (b) above; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार के पूर्निया जिले में डीजल तथा मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

5223. **श्री लहटन चौधरी :**
श्री यौगेन्द्र झा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना से निकलने वाले 4 अप्रैल, 1966 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "इंडियन नेशन" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें

कहा गया है कि सहरसा तथा पूर्निया जिलों में तेल की कमी के कारण 186 ट्रैक्टर बेकार पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को इस मामले को देखने के लिये कहा गया है ।

Post of Procurator-General

5224. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of appointing a Procurator-General in India on the Soviet pattern has been considered to ensure that the laws are correctly implemented and the interests of the people safeguarded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Not specifically, Sir. But the whole question of institutional arrangements for redress of citizens' grievances is now to be considered by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Revised Pay Scales

5225. Shri S. Kandappan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have not accepted the revised pay scales of College and University Teachers recommended by the University Grants Commission and adopted by the Central Government;

(b) the reasons for not accepting them; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the revised scales?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Government of India addressed all the State Governments on the 7th April, 1966 to ascertain from them if they would participate in the scheme of upgrading the salary-scales of University and College Teachers and bear 20% of the expenditure involved in the upgrading of the salary scales on the condition that the private colleges in the States will not be asked to bear any financial responsibility and the State Governments would take over the entire liability at the end of the five-year period. So far, only the Government of West Bengal has agreed to participate in the scheme. The Governments of Punjab and Kerala have sought certain clarifications. Replies from other State Governments are awaited.

Shops for Repatriates from Burma

5226. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the news item published in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 4th April, 1966 at page 6 under the heading 'Relief steps for Burma Repatriates' and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned Rs. 9.53 lakhs to Madras Government for the construction of shops, stalls and flats for the repatriates from Burma;

(b) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Delhi State for the construction of shops, stalls and flats for the repatriates who have come to Delhi; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, when this scheme will materialise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and

Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A sum of Rs. 9.53 lakhs has been sanctioned to Madras Government for construction of shops and stalls for Burma repatriates.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Code of Conduct for Officials

5228. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any code of conduct for Legislators and Officials has been evolved to regulate their dealings with each other; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1608, in the Lok Sabha to-day.

Fuel Research Institute

5229. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the fuel Research Institutes in the country and the progress made so far in the research work by each of these institutes;

(b) whether any of the research institutes has developed a new fertilizer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) There is only one fuel Research Institute, so called, namely, the Central Fuel Research Institute at Jealgora. Information regarding the progress made by this institute in research work is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6295/66].

(b) and (c). The Central Fuel Research Institute has prepared a fertilizer-cum-soil conditioner based on low grade coal. The process involves simultaneous production of humic acid by oxidation of coal and fixation of nitrogen in the humic acid. The Institute has built a pilot plant which can produce approximately 1½ tons of coal fertilizer per day and the product is being supplied for trials at various centres. Encouraging results are reported to have been obtained from the experiments on paddy and wheat at Dhanbad and Hazaribagh. The results of the experiments conducted at certain other centres are likely to be available next year.

Conference of Scientist and Industrialists held in Delhi in December 1965

5231. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 2nd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the final recommendations of the Conference of the Scientists and Industrialists held in Delhi in December, 1965;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations have been published in the form of a book, namely: "First Get-Together of Research and Industry—Recommendations", a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament and may be broadly classified as under:—

(i) General recommendations pertaining to Research and Development Policies;

(ii) Technical recommendations; and

(iii) Items of Research and Development work to be taken up on high priority basis.

(c) The general and technical recommendations have been referred to the respective Ministries and Institutions for scrutiny and implementation. For implementing high priority national research projects, details have been invited for studying financial implications and assessing the extent of additional resources required outside the available budgets.

Vigyan Mandirs in Punjab

5232. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Vigyan Mandirs are proposed to be set up in Punjab State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance to be given to the State Government for the purpose during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). The administrative control of Vigyan Mandirs having been transferred to the State Governments, it is now the responsibility of the State Governments to set up new Vigyan Mandirs. The Government of Punjab propose to establish one Vigyan Mandir every year during the Fourth Plan period provided the scheme is treated as a Centrally sponsored scheme on cent per cent basis in the next three Five Year Plans. The question of pattern of Central financial assistance to the State Governments for the setting up of Vigyan Mandirs during the Fourth Plan period is under consideration.

Judges in the Andhra Pradesh High Court

5233. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the strength of the judges of the Andhra Pradesh High Court;

(b) whether arrears of cases accaccumulated as the present judges are not in a position to cope with day to day accumulation of work;

(c) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies so far; and

(d) when the vacancies are proposed to be filled up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) One Permanent Judge and two Additional Judges.

(b) to (d). Considering the volume of work involved in the Andhra Pradesh High Court two posts of Additional Judges have been sanctioned recently and appointment against these posts as well as the permanent vacancy will be made shortly.

Pension to the Descendants of Veerapandia Katta Bomman

5234. **Shri M. P. Swamy:**
Shri Kasinatha Dorai:
Shri Arunachalam:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pension paid by Government to the descendants of Veerapandia Katta Bomman, the earliest and formost freedom fighter in Tamilnad (Madras State) has been stopped;

(b) if so, since when it has been stopped; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The political pension sanctioned by the erstwhile British Government was given on compassionate grounds for the life time of Shri Subramania Durai the last descendant of Veerapandia Katta Bomman. The pension terminated on the demise of the pensioner with effect from 1st June, 1958.

Charge against a Kanpur Businessman

5235. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 432 on the 9th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations against the Kanpur businessman on the charge of supplying corrugated sheets to Pakistan have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The investigation has been completed and the case is now under legal scrutiny.

राज्यों में गृह कल्याण केन्द्र

52 36. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के अतिरिक्त अन्य राज्यों में गृह कल्याण केन्द्रों का विस्तार करने के लिये विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जावेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन केन्द्रों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं का वेतन चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से भी कम है; और

(घ) इस मामले में तथा उन्हें उचित सुविधायें देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर): (क) तथा (ख). वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). इन कल्याण केन्द्रों के दो संघ होते हैं : कल्याण तथा प्रशिक्षण स्कन्ध, और उत्पादन स्कन्ध । कल्याण तथा प्रशिक्षण स्कन्ध के इंस्ट्रक्टर पूर्णकालिक कार्यकर्ता नहीं होते । उनका कार्य-समय दो घंटे से लेकर पांच घंटे होता है । उनके कार्य के घंटों तथा पढ़ाने के विषयों के आधार पर उन्हें मानदेय भत्ता दिया जाता है । उत्पादन स्कन्ध के कार्यकर्ताओं को उनके उत्पादन के आधार पर मासिक दर से अदायगी की जाती है । अतः चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा गृह कल्याण केन्द्रों के कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले मानदेय में तुलना करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा ।

गांधी हरिजन विद्यालय

52 37. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी हरिजन विद्यालय के अध्यापकों के वेतन गत कुछ मास से पुनः रोक लिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने हाल ही में उक्त विद्यालय की कुर्की किये जाने के आदेश प्राप्त कर लिये थे ;

(ग) क्या गत तीन वर्ष से अध्यापकों तथा व्यवस्थापकों में काफी अनबन चल रही है और व्यवस्थापक उन पर अनुचित दबाव डालते रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० गागला) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम से सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि 15-7-65 से वेतनों की अदायगी रोकी हुई है, किन्तु निगम अदायगी कराने के लिये कदम उठा रहा है ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ग). और (घ). समय-समय पर, वेतनों के देरी से भुगतान और गैर-अदायगी, अध्यापकों

के साथ आम असन्तोषजनक व्यवहार, भ्रष्टाचार और पक्षपात से सम्बन्धित शिकायतें स्कूल प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त होती रहती हैं और इनकी जांच की जाती है तथा सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों द्वारा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Indiscipline among students

5238. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 439 on the 9th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee which has been set up by the University Grants Commission to study about the indiscipline among students has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Missing Relics of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Sahib

5239. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 11th December, 1965 the Indian High Commissioner, issued an appeal to museums and private collectors in U.K. to help locate four other missing articles in a set of nine weapons that belonged to Guru Gobind Singh Sahib viz., the Guru Sahib's Sword, Plume, Lance and a quoit; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

टेलीफोन भवन, कलकत्ता में बम का पाया जाना

5240. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 अप्रैल, 1966 को कलकत्ता में टेलीफोन भवन, डलहौजी स्क्वेयर की कई मंजिलों वाली इमारत की पांचवीं मंजिल पर एक कुर्सी के नीचे एक बम पड़ा हुआ पाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस व्यक्ति की कुर्सी के नीचे बम पड़ा हुआ पाया गया ; और

(ग) इस पर कहां का मार्का था ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, वह बम 6 अप्रैल को मिला था न कि 8 अप्रैल, 1966 को ।

(ख) भवन के टंक-रूम के साथ सम्बद्ध एक कर्मचारी की कुर्सी के नीचे से वह बम मिला था ।

(ग) उस बम के ऊपर कोई स्पष्ट मार्का नहीं था ।

Vivekanand Memorial at Kanya Kumari

5241. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered the request of the Committee of the Vivekanand Memorial Society to give financial aid for Vivekanand Memorial which will be erected at Kanya Kumari;

(b) if so, the total amount of the financial aid given by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fire in Godowns of Oriental Timber Corporation (P) Ltd. Bombay

5242. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Chandak:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the causes of the fire that broke out in the godowns of the Oriental Timber Corporation (P) Ltd; Bombay on the 1st May, 1964 and thereby claiming a loss of Rs. 17,44,022-40 was conducted by the Bombay C. I. D. in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Investigations;

(b) whether a case of arson and other cognizable offences under sections 436, 477A, 409, 420 of the Indian Penal Code has been registered;

(c) if so, the progress made so far; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The enquiry into the causes of this fire was conducted by the Bombay C.I.D. The Central Bureau of Investigation did not collaborate with the Bombay C.I.D. in the investigation of this case.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The result of the enquiry conducted by the Bombay C.I.D. indicated that the fire was in all probability accidental.

Restrictions for admission to U.P.S.C. Examinations

5243. **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri Kamble:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had imposed restrictions on Central Government employees in the matter of admissions to competetive examinations held by U.P.S.C. and that the permission for appearing in higher examinations were not given even to those who were on probationary Training from 1955 to 1958;

(b) whether the restrictions are still operative;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Class I Government employees had to resign due to denial of permissions to examination, if so, the number of such persons and the details of their services; and

(d) whether Government propose to utilise the service of those persons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Except in regard to certain categories, the restrictions were removed on 9th December, 1958.

(c) Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) It has been decided not to reopen cases which had been decided prior to the issue of orders removing the restrictions.

Misuse of Humayun's Tomb

5244. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report by a Staff Reporter of the *Times of India* dated the 13th April, 1966 published on page 3 under the heading "A Monument is now Hiding Place for Criminals";

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made as to how far facts narrated in that report are correct; and

(c) the steps so far taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6296/66].

(c) Patrolling by plain clothed and uniformed police has been enforced in and around the tomb, especially towards dusk.

राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुपात

5245. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1947 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के बीच क्या अनुपात था और उनकी संख्या क्रमशः क्या थी ; और

(ख) मार्च, 1966 में उनमें क्या अनुपात था और उनकी संख्या क्रमशः क्या थी ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । वेतन क्रमानुसार केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की पहली गिनती सन् 1948 में पहले वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश पर वित्त मंत्रालय ने की थी किन्तु इस गिनती की रिपोर्ट में राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के बारे में अलग अलग सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं की गई ।

पहली सूचना जो तुरन्त उपलब्ध है वह 30-6-1957 की है जैसी कि दूसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट में दी गई है ।

मार्च, 1966 की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की गिनती की आधुनिकतम जानकारी, 31 मार्च, 1963 के बारे में है । 31 मार्च, 1964 की केवल अनन्तिम जानकारी उपलब्ध है । नीचे दिये गये विवरण में सरकारी संस्थानों में राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उनके बीच अनुपात का ब्यौरा 30-6-1957, 31-3-1963 और 31-3-1964 (अनन्तिम) के लिये दिया गया है :—

तारीख	केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की संख्या		एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी से अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों का अनुपात
	राजपत्रित	अराजपत्रित	
30-6-1957	29661	1743909	1:59
31-3-1963	33381	2167256	1:65
31-3-1964 (अनन्तिम)	36896	2336196	1:63

Wage Board for Sanitary Workers

5246. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Wage Board for the sanitary workers in th Country; and

(b) if so, when a final decision will be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to set up a Wage Board for the sanitary workers.

Noonmaty Refinery

5247. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation about the expansion of Noonmaty refinery has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). The problems of under recoveries of rail freight Central Sales tax and the disposal of furnace oil, likely to arise as a result of expansion of the refinery are under examination in consultation with the Government of Assam.

विद्रोही मिजो लोगों के ठिकाने से जवानों का भाग निकलना

5248. श्री घड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुरक्षा दल के पांच जवान पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में विद्रोही मिजो लोगों के ठिकाने से बच कर निकल आये और सीमा के इस पार आ गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को उनसे क्या-क्या जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) वे पांचों जवान इस समय किस स्थान पर हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्वी-पाकिस्तान राइफल्स के सिपाहियों ने आसाम राज्य के करीमगंज जिले में हाल ही में तीन मिजो लोगों और एक स्वयंभू मैजिस्ट्रेट को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है और उन्हें पुलिस के हवाले कर दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). सदन में इस सूचना को जाहिर करना जन हित की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं होगा ।

(घ) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Employees union in Jayanti Shipping Company

5249. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees union of Jayanti

Shipping Company, Delhi Office is facing serious difficulties, as some of its members are being vitimised and pressurised in various ways to give up their association with the Union; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The union has not made such complaint to the Labour Commissioner, Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

साम्यवादियों द्वारा विदेशों से प्राप्त की गई सहायता

52 50. **श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में बैंक आफ चाइना के बन्द किये जाने के पश्चात् भी भारत के साम्यवादी विदेशों से आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करते रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार के अनुमान के अनुसार इस सहायता की अनुमानित राशि क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). इस सूचना को सदन में बताना जनहित की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं होगा ।

सरकारी सेवा में सजा याफ्ता लोग

52 51. **श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को सरकारी सेवा में लिया जा सकता है जिसे मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति सरकारी सेवा में हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट अनुदेश जारी नहीं किये गये हैं । ऐसे प्रत्येक मामले पर उसकी स्थिति के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है ।

(ख) सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

52 52. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 306 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बदलने के प्रस्ताव के विरोध में सरकार को प्राप्त हुए विरोध पत्रों की मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(ख) उनके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री भू० क० चागला) : (क) विरोध-पत्रों की मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार है :—

(1) विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान नाम का बहुत बड़ा ऐतिहासिक महत्व है ।

(2) 'हिन्दू' शब्द न तो साम्प्रदायिक है और न अराष्ट्रीय है । यह शब्द भारत की सभ्यता तथा संस्कृति का द्योतक है और एक विशिष्ट जीवन पद्धति का प्रतीक है ।

(3) "हिन्दू" शब्द हटाने से हिन्दुओं के एक बहुत बड़े भाग की भावनाओं को ठेस लगेगी और यह कार्य विश्वविद्यालय संस्थापक और दानियों की इच्छाओं के विरुद्ध भी होगा ।

(4) भारत में अधिकांश संस्थाओं के नाम साम्प्रदायिक हैं । इसलिए बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बदलने से कभी न समाप्त होने वाला विवाद उठ खड़ा होगा ।

(5) वर्तमान आपत्कालीन समय में नाम बदलने का कार्य राष्ट्रीय एकता को भी हानि पहुंचायेगा ।

(ख) पत्रों में उल्लिखित विचारों को नोट कर लिया गया है ।

पाकिस्तानियों को वापस भेजना

5253. श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 9 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1790 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई में अवैध रूप से रहने वाले जिन 1000 पाकिस्तानियों का पता लगाया गया था उनमें से केवल 403 को पाकिस्तान वापस भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या शेष 597 पाकिस्तानियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में इसलिये मुकदमा चल रहा है क्योंकि उन्होंने पाकिस्तान जाने से इन्कार कर दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Explosives found near Diphu

5254. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a man with a large quantity of explosives was held on the 10th April, 1966 at Lang-chollet Station near Diphu;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in the matter; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A case under section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act has been registered at Diphu Police Station, and investigation is in progress.

Ladakh Embazzlement Case

5255. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 18 corrupt engineers involved in Ladakh embazzlement scandal have been reinstated;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the basis for exonerating them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The inormation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Refugee Colony in Angoori Bagh, Delhi

5256. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the refugee quarters (card board structures) in Angoori Bagh near Red Fort, Delhi have not been made pucca since their construction 15 years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action to be taken by Government to alleviate the sufferings of the rsidents of the colony?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land under the quarters belonged to the Fort Notified Area Committee under the Ministry of Defence and was taken over for temporary use for an initial period of five years. As at that time the Ministry of Defence did not agree permanent transfer of the land, pucca houses were not constructed.

(c) According to the terms on which the land was made available, the land was to revest back to the Fort Notified Area Committee after the period of 5 years. The ownership of the tenements now vest in the Delhi Municipal Corporation, successors to the Fort Notified Area Committee. They can consider the cases of these Displaced Persons for alternative accommodation under their own Slum Clearance Scheme.

Unauthorised Structures in Refugee Colony, Angoori Bagh, Delhi

5257. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will **the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised huts and shops are springing up in the Angoori Bagh Refugee Colony, near Red Fort, Delhi making it filthy, congested and suffocated, thus endangering the public health; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is issuing notices under Section 343/344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957 and will take further action as may be required after observing necessary formalities.

Documents missing from the Office of the Custodian General.

5258. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Custodian General noticed disappearance of documents from the records of his office as well as from the Custodian, Delhi Office during the years 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1959.

(b) if so, on what basis the cases were decided; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the applicants whose papers were missing suffered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. However, in one case such an allegation was made but was not proved.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

UNICEF Aid to School Children

5259. Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishva Nath Pandy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Childrens' Emergency Fund has provided free uniforms to six million school children in India; and

(b) if so, Governments' reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). UNICEF has offered 2,500 metric tons of raw cotton for being utilized for making school uniforms for approximately 3 million pupils in the age-group 6—11 years. The offer is receiving Governments attention.

Storm in Assam District

5260. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Priya Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a severe storm revaged Kamroop and Goalpara districts in Assam on the 15th April, 1966 cutting off all telecommunication links between Assam and the rest of the country and also causing heavy damage to property and crops;

(b) if so, the loss of life and property caused thereby; and

(c) the assistance given by the Central Government to the affected persons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). A severe storm passed over Gauhati and Barpeta Sub-Divisions of Kamroop District, while only a light hail storm occurred in Goalpara Sub-Division of Goalpara District on the night of 15th April, 1966. Some damage was caused to property in Kamroop District only. There was a breakdown of tele-communication links to Kamroop and Goalpara District. But the service was restored in about 14 hours. There was no loss of life.

(c) No assistance has been sought from the Central Government. However the Government of Assam have sanctioned Rs. 3000/- by way of gratuitous relief each for Gauhati and Barpeta Sub-Divisions.

Allocation of Kerosene Oil to States

5261. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments have demanded increased allocation of kerosene oil and if so, which ones and to what extent, and their present allocation;

(b) how the *per capita* availability of kerosene oil in these States compares with the All-India figures and Government's decision on these demands; and

(c) the success so far achieved in the creation of a buffer stock of kerosene oil at the Centre?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Information in regard to States who asked for increased allocation of kerosene oil and extent thereof, their

quotas in March and in May 1966 is indicated below:

(*Figures in Tonnes*)

State	March quota	increase asked for	May quota	Per capita Availability of quota
Andhra Pradesh	12,600	1,000	13,600	16.350
Bihar	12,500	2,900	13,500	21,252
Gujarat	15,100	2,300	15,850	9,424
Mysore	9,200	4,300	9,700	10,743
Orissa	3,200	3,252	4,200	7,993
Rajasthan	5,300.	Not specified	5,800	9,181
West Bengal	20,500	7,500	23,000	15,908
J & K	600	Not specified	700	1.622
U. P.	16,700	-do-	18,200	33,592
M. P.	9,100	-do-	9,100	14,745
Kerala	8,100	-do-	8,600	7,705

The *per capita* availability of kerosene quota has at best a theoretical application as it fails to take into account availability of other means of fuel|energy and the peoples' preference at a time when unrestricted supplies were available.

(c) There has been some small increase in the inventories of kerosene oil in the country.

Pak infiltrators in States bordering East Pakistan

5262. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility of conducting an intensive survey of the States bordering East Pakistan to find out the exact number of Pakistani infiltrators in these States has been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). An assessment of the extent of Pakistani infiltration in the States bordering East Pakistan has already been made on the basis of the population figures of 1961 census. The estimated number of infiltrants and of those who have left is—

State	Estimated Number	Number who have left
Assam	2,50,000	1,36,000
Tripura	50,000	49,000
West Bengal	1,16,000 (Provisional)	15,777

Effective measures are also being taken for the detection and eviction of Pakistani infiltrants in these States and for the prevention of further infiltration.

Release of Left Communists

5263. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of pro-China Left Communist detenus in Kerala and elsewhere in India have been released;

(b) if so, the number released so far, and the number still in detention;

(c) whether that party's attitude to India-China conflict has been ascertained; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Upto 5th May, 1966, all the Left Communists detained under D.I.R. excepting 10 had been released.

(c) and (d). The Government is not aware of any change in the party's attitude to the India-China conflict.

Teaching of Tamil

5264. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to teach Tamil in non-Tamil speaking areas; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). Under the programme of the Ministry of Education, relating to the development of **Modern Indian Languages**, it is proposed to give grants to State Governments of Hindi speaking areas for appointment of non-Hindi language teacher in high/higher secondary schools during the Fourth Plan. The non-Hindi languages would include Tamil.

Maps prepared by National Atlas of India

5265. Shri **Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Efficiency and Land Management Maps of India are being prepared by the National Atlas of India;

(b) the source of supply of the profile data for preparing the soil maps of India;

(c) whether Land-use and Land-capability Surveys are the functions of the National Atlas of India;

(d) whether the All India Soil and Land-use Survey collect the requisite data for preparing the maps; and

(e) whether such maps are approved by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Comunity Development and Cooperation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The Agricultural Efficiency map of India is being prepared for incorporation in the National Atlas of India; the map on Land Management has not yet taken up.

(b) The chief sources of supply of soil profile data are the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation under the Government of India and similar departments under the State Governments.

(c) Preparation of land use maps for the National Atlas of India is one of the functions of the National Atlas Organization.

(d) All India Soil and Land Use Survey collects required data for preparing maps of certain areas in India.

(e) All India Soil and Land Use Survey is under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

Adulteration of Kerosene Oil

5266. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerosene oil of inferior quality is being mixed with high speed diesel oil; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) There are grounds for suspicion that the kerosene is being misused for adulteration with light diesel oil and high speed diesel oil for automotive purposes.

(b) Following measures have been taken:

(i) The use of kerosene, except for illumination and cooking, has been prohibited, save under an Order of the State Government.

(ii) Inferior Kerosene is now no longer imported. The production of Inferior Kerosene in the indigenous refineries is kept to the minimum.

अब्दुल्ला समर्थक कार्य

5267. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है शेख अब्दुल्ला के समर्थकों द्वारा ऐसे जाली पास बांटे जा रहे हैं जिन पर शेख अब्दुल्ला का चित्र है और चित्र के दोनों ओर भारत और पाकिस्तान के झण्डे हैं :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपने समर्थकों को यह सन्देश दिया है कि वे स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त करने के अपने उद्देश्य के हेतु बड़े पैमाने पर संघर्ष करने के लिये तैयार रहें और उनके समर्थकों ने काश्मीर के विभाजन तथा काश्मीरी भाषीय राज्य की स्थापना की मांग की है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने भारत विरोधी 1200 व्यक्तियों में से 1100 व्यक्तियों को रिहा कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) मार्च और अप्रैल, 1966 की अवधि में शेख अब्दुल्ला का एक तथाकथित अनुयायी शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा कुछ अन्य नेताओं के ऐसे फोटो बांटता हुआ ध्यान में आया, जिनके पीछे भारत और पाकिस्तान के झण्डे दिये गये थे।

(ख) ऐसा कोई सन्देश सरकार के ध्यान नहीं आया है।

(ग) भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के नियम 30 के अधीन किसी न किसी कारण से जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य में नजरबन्द किये गये 1205 व्यक्तियों में से 180 को बिना किसी शर्त पर तथा 807 को वचन-प्रतिति पर रिहा किया गया है।

(घ) कोई कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं है।

अण्डमान द्वीप समूह में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का बसाया जाना

5268. श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावडा : क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्दमान द्वीपसमूह में पूर्वी बंगाल से आये हुए कितने विस्थापित लोग अब तक बसाये जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उनके लिये बनाये गए अन्य कार्यक्रमों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ह० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) पुराने विस्थापितों में से, 2861 विस्थापित परिवारों को 1949 और 1963 के बीच द्वीपसमूह में बसाया गया था। नये विस्थापितों में से, राष्ट्रीय विकास दल के लगभग 500 सहकारियों को जिनमें 320 परिवार सहित थे, मध्य अन्दमान में बीटापुर तथा मायाबन्दर में भेज दिये गये हैं।

(ख) पुराने विस्थापित, पुरानी उपनिवेश योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमि पर बसाये गये हैं। सहकारियों को द्वीपसमूह में विकास कार्य पर लगाया गया है।

(ग) द्वीप समूह के बारे में त्वरित साधन विकास योजना तैयार करने के लिये एक अन्तर्विभागीय टीम स्थापित की गई थी। टीम ने अपनी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है। टीम ने जो विकास कार्यक्रम दृष्टि में रखा है उसके अनुसार चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक लगभग 25,000 अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे इससे स्थानीय लोगों को भी लाभ होगा तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित बर्मा तथा लंका से लौटने वाले, भूतपूर्व सैनिक, तथा अन्य को बसाने में भी सहायक होगा। विकास जो दृष्टि में रखा गया है उसमें कृषि रोपण (प्लान्टेशन) वन विद्या, (फारेस्ट्री) वन-आधारित उद्योग तथा मत्स्य (फिशरीज) आदि हैं।

652(Ai)LS—6.

Expansion of National Chemical Laboratory, Poona

5269. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expand the fine chemicals project of the National Chemicals Laboratory at Poona to enable it to meet the urgent needs for Defence and Industry; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in the meeting held on the 16th April 1966, has sanctioned an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the year 1966-67 pending detailed examination of the financial aspects of the project. The expansion scheme is being implemented immediately subject to funds being available.

Blackmarketing in Kerosene oil

5270. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Kerosene Oil worth about Rs. 4 lakhs was sold in blackmarket in the Depot of Indian Oil Company in Muzaffarpur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotions for qualified Class IV Staff

5271. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Central Secretariat offices, there are

educationally qualified persons employed as Class IV employees, with Matriculation and higher qualifications;

(b) whether class IV employees' organisations in the Secretariat have been demanding that the Central Secretariat Clerical Services Rules, 1962 should be suitably amended so as to make a provision for the departmental promotion of these persons;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have turned down this demand; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). No specific demand for amendment of the C.S.C.S. Rules has been received. However, the Class IV Employees Association had represented (i) that some percentage of posts of Lower Division Clerks should be earmarked for promotion of qualified Class IV employees, and (ii) that Class IV employees who commence service in Class IV within the age limit of 25 years should be eligible for nomination by employment exchanges for direct recruitment to the post of L.D.C.

The representation was carefully considered but Government could not accede to it for the following reasons:

(1) Opportunities for promotion are provided firstly to offer incentives to improve performance and secondly to bring into the higher grade departmental experience in a lower grade which is likely to be of value in the higher grade. Both these considerations do not apply for promotion of Class IV employees to Class III. Class IV employees, viz., peons, already have their promotion prospects to posts of Jamadars, Daftries and Record Sorters.

(2) The age limit for entry into the L.D.C. grade is 21 years and Class IV employees, who commence service before the age of 21 years and are educationally qualified, are permitted to deduct the period of their service for purpose of entry into the grade of L.D.C. in non-participating, attached and subordinate offices. They can also register themselves with employment exchanges. No further concession is considered necessary in the public interest.

Central Secretariat Clerical Service

5272. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1647 on the 1st December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to collect the information in regard to the number of permanent and temporary employees at present in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service;

(b) whether the information will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The Central Secretariat Clerical Service was decentralised with effect from 1-11-1962. After decentralisation, the authorised permanent strength of each cadre is to be determined by the cadre authority and confirmations against such permanent strength are to be made by that authority. Ministry of Home Affairs are not, therefore, in possession of the latest information regarding the number of permanent and temporary employees in each cadre. However, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion Policy

5273. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for withdrawing zones for promotion prescribed by the C.S.S. Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the policy of the Government prior to the issue of orders withdrawing zones under which vacancies in cadres where persons within the prescribed zones were not available were being filled by the transfer of eligible persons from other cadres was more beneficial to the employees as it safeguarded the interests of senior persons and if so, the reasons for giving up this policy; and

(c) the steps taken to safe-guard the interest of Senior persons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The zones for promotion were prescribed earlier with a view to facilitate the absorption of persons rendered surplus as a result of the recommendations of the Economy Committee in 1963. The bulk of the surplus had been absorbed by 1964. The working of the decentralised cadres was reviewed by Government in 1965 and it was decided that there should be complete decentralisation. Fixing of zones for promotion and posting of persons from one cadre to another would be repugnant to the scheme of decentralisation, and would cause administrative difficulties. It was therefore decided to withdraw the zones for promotion. However, the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, provide that senior persons from one cadre may be posted to another cadre if no persons eligible for promotion are available in the latter cadre. In a decentralised set up, persons working in a cadre can look forward to promotion only in that cadre and a certain amount of unevenness in the pace of promotions in the various cadres is inevitable.

Promotional prospects for Clerks and Assistants

5274. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the Service Associations about the inadequate promotional prospects for the Central Secretariat Clerks and Assistants;

(b) the demands of employees' organisations for improving their promotional prospects; and

(c) the action taken on the representations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands for improving promotional prospects are creation of Selection Grades, reduction of quota for direct recruitment in the higher grades and change in the principles followed for determining seniority.

(c) All these demands will be examined by a Committee which has been appointed to look into the grievances of employees of the Central Secretariat Services and to suggest remedial measures where necessary.

Examination for promotion to U.D.C. grade of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service

5275. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold a limited Departmental Competitive Examination for promotion of Lower Division Clerks to the grade of Upper Division Clerks and to place on the Table a copy of the proposed draft

scheme containing the rules and conditions of eligibility for the said examination;

(b) whether a copy of the draft scheme has been forwarded to the Central Government Clerks' Union for comments; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes; Sir. A copy of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (Upper Division Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1966, is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6297/66.]

(b) and (c). The salient features of the Scheme were explained in the representations of the Central Government Clerks' Union in a meeting held on the 6th January, 1966 and it was at their request that a provision has been made in the Regulations relaxing the age limit to 40 years for the first two examinations. A copy of the final Regulations has also been supplied to them.

Age limit for U.D.C. Grade Promotion Examination

5276. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that under the Central Secretariat Clerical Service vice (U.D. Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination) Regulations, a ban has been placed on the Lower Division Clerks, who are more than 30 years in age for appearing in the Upper Division Grade Examination;

(b) whether he is aware that in 1958 a decision was taken disapproving ing of such policy;

(c) if so, the reasons for rescinding the 1958 policy and the reasons for placing a ban on persons above 30 years of age from appearing in the examination?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir; but for the first two examinations, the age limit is relaxed to 40 years.

(b) No such decision was taken by Government.

(c) The purpose of the limited departmental competitive examination is to give an opportunity for early promotion to bright and young persons. The age limit of 30 years has been prescribed with this end in view.

Working hours in Government Offices

5277. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 590 on the 16th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the names of the organisations or Employees' Unions from whom representations have been received for continuing the existing Office hours;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Clerks' Union and other Employees' organisations of the Central Secretariat have been demanding reversion to old office hours which were in existence before the Pakistani aggression; and

(c) if so, the basis of Government's conclusion that staff wants the existing office hours to continue?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Before the existing office hours were adopted in September, 1965, certain representations were received from the Staff Councils in the winter of 1964 that the office hours then in force viz., from 10·15 A.M. to 5·45 P.M.—were inconvenient as it became quite dark by the time offices closed, and might be changed to 9·00 A.M. to 4·30 P.M. This was also taken into consideration when the present working hours of attached and subordinate

offices were fixed at 9·00 A.M. to 4·30 P.M.

(b) and (c). A representation was received from the Central Government Clerks' Union in October, 1965, that the office hours, which were in existence before the Pakistani aggression should be restored. It was considered that office hours should not be changed frequently as this caused dislocation in transport arrangements and, as stated in reply to part (a) above, the Staff Councils had previously expressed a preference to earlier office hours.

एक सहकारी समिति द्वारा दिया गया बिक्री कर

5278. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री तुला राम :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री गुलज़ार :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सेवक समाज पत्थर तोड़ सहकारी समिति, खेबर पास, दिल्ली द्वारा 1961 से 31 मार्च, 1966 तक की अवधि में पत्थरों पर पृथक-पृथक कुल कितना बिक्री-कर दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त सहकारी समिति के सदस्यों को पत्थरों पर बिक्री-कर के बारे में जानकारी नहीं थी और इसलिये उन्हें हजारों रुपये की बकाया राशि एक मुश्त में देनी पड़ी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बिक्री कर अधिकारियों ने उक्त राशि एक मुश्त में दिये जाने के लिये उन्हें कुछ रियायत दी थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या रियायत दी गई थी ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण जिसमें संबंधित सूचना दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—6298/66]

Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies

5279. **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the need for which the Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies was created;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the Institute up till now; and

(c) the number of Officers recruited so far together with their qualifications and monthly emoluments and the criterion for their recruitment?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Ladakh Institute was created to impart modern education to the students of the border areas such as Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Spiti, Kulu, Nefa, Bhutan, Sikkim etc. without disturbing their traditional culture.

(b) Rs. 2,63,620.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6299/66]. The individuals have been appointed against the sanctioned posts keeping in view their suitability for appointment in the Institute.

Oil Exploration in Kutch

5280. **Shri Panna Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil exploration operation have been resumed in the border district of Kutch (Gujarat) by a team of geologists; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Since 1957, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's field parties have covered about 17,000 sq. Kms. by Geological mapping, 19,300 sq. Kms. by Gravity and Magnetic surveys and 827 line Kms. by seismic survey.

Pak Raiders in Nadia

5281. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani raider was killed when an Indian citizen resisted a group of Pakistani Nationals who intruded into Indian territory in Beliashusha in Nadia District (West Bengal) on 19th April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes Sir, an incident happened on 18-4-1966.

(b) Between 01.00 Hrs. and 01.30 Hrs. on 18-4-1966 a gang of criminals believed to be Pakistanis trespassed into Indian border village Beliashisha P. S. Karimpur, District Nadia and raided the house of one Nemai Mandal with a view to lifting his cattle and murdering him out of previous grudge. Nemai Mandal injured three of the miscreants in self defence with a spear lying in his room. One of them was found lying dead in a nearby field having succumbed to the injuries, while the rest fled away towards Pakistan, along with some buffaloes and the two other injured persons.

भिकिर पहाड़ियों में रहने वाले उत्तर भारत के लोगों से अभ्यावेदन

5282. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हाल में भिकिर पहाड़ियों (आसाम) में रहने वाले उत्तर भारत के लोगों तथा बिहार के निवासियों से कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस अभ्यावेदन में क्या शिकायतें की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन शिकायतों की जांच की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Extensions to Class I and II Officers

5283. Shri Ramanand Shastri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have granted extension of services to a large number of Class I and II Government servants after the superannuation age of 58;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons of the Extension?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). 177 Class I officers and 82 Class II officers had been granted extension of service during the period 30th November 1962 (when the age of superannuation was raised to 58) to 31st October, 1965. The extensions had been granted in public interest.

नदिया में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

52 84. डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री दाजी :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नदिया जिले में सीमा पार करते हुए चार पाकिस्तानी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके पास कोई वैध कागजात नहीं थे ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनसे क्या जानकारी प्राप्त की है तथा इस प्रकार के घुसपैठियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) से (ग). इस संबंध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

जन्म तथा मृत्यु सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण

5285. श्री बसवन्त :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ राज्यों में जन्म तथा मृत्यु के बारे में हाल ही में नमूना सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या उस दल ने जिसने यह सर्वक्षण किया था अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जन्म मरण की विश्वासनीय दरें निकालने के लिये उपयुक्त तरीकों की जांच तथा विकास के हेतु मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन के कार के किये गये सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम उत्साहवर्धक रहे हैं। अतः एक पूर्णस्तरीय सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है।

(ग) तथा (घ). क्योंकि यह सर्वक्षण एक मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन के रूप में था, तथा प्रशंकालित गणकों द्वारा किया गया था, कोई औपचारिक, प्रतिवेदन पेश नहीं किया गया है। विवरण केवल तभी उपलब्ध होंगे, जबकि पूर्ण स्तर पर सर्वेक्षण किया जायगा ।

Scheme for Artists

5286. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme to encourage the lesser known artists in carving, painting and music, vocal and instrumental and sculpture is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These are being worked out.

उड़ीसा विश्वविद्यालय का उप-कुलपति

52 88. श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने नवम्बर, 1965 में उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उड़ीसा विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति के राजनैतिक विचारों के बारे में जोरदार आपत्तियां उठाई गई थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस पत्र की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मू० च० चागला) : (क) उड़ीसा सहित सभी राज्यों के मुख्य

मंत्रियों को एक पत्र लिखा गया था, जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि ऐसी परम्परा कायम करना वांछनीय होगा कि संविधान के विरुद्ध किसी भी प्रकार की राजनैतिक गतिविधि का खुले तौर से या लुक छिपकर समर्थन करने का किसी भी उप-कुलपति अथवा विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापक को अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। और उनसे यह भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अपने-अपने राज्यों के उप-कुलपतियों को भी इस बात से सूचित कर दें।

(ख) सार्वजनिक हित में पत्र को सभा-पटल पर रखना उपयोगी नहीं समझा गया है।

Commercial Production of Aluminised Steel by National Metallurgical Laboratory

5289. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Research Development Corporation of India (NRDC) has given licences to about 30 parties in this country for the Indian patents for Hot Dip Aluminising of Ferrous Material Process as developed at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, for commercial production of aluminised steel;

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of the parties so licensed has so far been able to go into production;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and if some parties have gone into production the names thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the N.R.D.C. has, of late, stopped the issue of licences for these patents for commercial use, and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Seemdaram Ramachandran): (a) In all 41 licences have so far been issued; out of these, 5 licences have been terminated.

(b) Yes, Sir. One of the licencees, M/s National Screw and Wire Products, Calcutta, have intimated that they have completed erection of the plant and hope to go into trial production by the end of May 1966. The annual capacity of their plant on three-shift basis will be 1,500 tons.

(c) Various licensees have represented difficulties in respect of higher cost of manufacture *vis-a-vis* galvanizing. The licensees have also represented difficulties in design, fabrication and erection of commercial units.

(d) Yes, Sir. As a large number of licences have already been issued and the licensees are unable to utilize the process due to technical difficulties, it has been decided not to issue further licences. The Central Design and Engineering Organization, New Delhi, and, the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, are working on design and engineering aspects. As and when sufficient data become available, issue of further licences can be considered.

दिल्ली में नायलोन धागा कारखाना

5290. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक अमरीकी कम्पनी के सहयोग से दिल्ली में नायलोन का धागा बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Aligarh Muslim University Incidents

5291. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases filed in the Court against certain persons involved in last year's Aligarh Muslim University incidents have been or are being withdrawn;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the names and designations of the persons concerned; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Except in the case of Professor Abdul Bashir Khan, Head of the Department of Zoology, the U.P. Government have not withdrawn the cases filed in the Court against persons involved in last year's incident in the Aligarh Muslim University. In the case of Professor Khan, sanction for withdrawal of the case against him has been issued on compassionate grounds. The Court's decision in this case is, however, not yet known.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के चिकित्सा कालेज से सम्बद्ध सर सुन्दर लाल अस्पताल

5292. **श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3362 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के मेडिकल कालेज से संबद्ध सर सुन्दर लाल अस्पताल को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा अलग अलग कितना अनुदान दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या आयुर्वेदिक तथा एलोपेथी के अलग अलग विभाग हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1965-66 में उनके लिये आय व्ययक में अलग-अलग कितना धन नियत किया गया तथा प्रति शय्या औसतन कितना व्यय हुआ ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० छागला) : (क) सुन्दर लाल अस्पताल को केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 1965-66 में निम्न लिखित अनुदान दिए गए हैं :—

	रु०
(1) केंद्रीय सरकार (स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय) . .	1,87,000
(2) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान	3,60,000
(3) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार	1,71,000

(ख) आयुर्वेदिक और ऐलोपैथी के लिए अलग-अलग पलंग नियत किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) 1965-66 में आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथी के लिए अलग अलग बजट व्यवस्था न करके, सम्पूर्ण अस्पताल के लिए बजट व्यवस्था की गई थी । इस वर्ष दोनों के लिये प्रति पलंग औसतन खर्च 2500 रु० है ।

Seniority list of Hindi Teachers in Kerala

5293. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Education Department has not yet prepared seniority list of Hindi teachers in the State for purposes of promotion;

(b) if so, the basis on which the Junior Hindi Pandits are promoted at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the absence of a seniority list, the claims of Junior Hindi Pandits with longer service are often ignored and those with lesser service are promoted; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove the existing irregularities in regard to promotions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Retail Sale of Petroleum Product

5294. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to regulate the retail sales of petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The State Governments have been advised to consider measures for regulat-

ing the distribution of kerosene to consumers.

(b) The steps suggested are:

(i) All persons dealing in kerosene (including agents, dealers and retailers) should be required to take out licences.

(ii) All such persons should be required to maintain registers showing quantities received and quantities sold.

(iii) Consumers should be permitted to buy Kerosene only against formal or informal ration-cards, as may be feasible, the quantity which they are entitled to buy per week or per month being fixed by the State Government.

(iv) Restrictions may be placed on the quantity which one individual family/household may hold at any time.

(v) Retailers etc. should show in their records the particulars of ration cards and quantities sold against each and make suitable entries on the ration cards.

(vi) Prices per bottle/litre/tin should be fixed in terms of the Kerosene (Price Control) Order, 1966 and enforced.

Post Office Savings Bank Account Fraud

5295. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Master of the Boileuganj Post Office at Agra has embezzled a sum of about Rs. 1 lakh by forging the signatures of depositors on withdrawal forms;

(b) if so, the number of depositors who are affected by this fraud;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into the matter and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Post Master who was apprehended and subsequently released on bail is absconding?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). Investigations made by the Police and the Department so far into the case have revealed embezzlement to the tune of Rs. 29933 by the S.P.M. Boileanganj P.O. Agra from 3 accounts and later by the same official at 509 Command P.O. Agra where he had been transferred, in respect of 8 accounts to the extent of Rs. 21970. The *modus operandi* was not accounting for deposits in addition to forging signatures on withdrawal forms.

(d) The sub-postmaster was arrested by the police on 9-4-66. He was released on bail on 12-4-66 and was again arrested on 21-4-66. The accused is not absconding.

शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई

52 96. डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सर्वोदय नेता श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण तथा काश्मीर जनमत

संग्रह मोर्चे के सदस्यों ने सरकार से शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा उनके साथियों को रिहा करने के लिए प्रार्थना की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) सरकार ने श्री जय-प्रकाश नारायण के उस वक्तव्य के बारे में समाचार देखा है जिसमें उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री तथा उन के सहयोगियों को यह सलाह दी है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथियों को रिहा कर दें। इस सदन में 6 अप्रैल, 1966 को पूछे गये प्रश्न संख्या 3326 के उत्तर की ओर भी ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है।

(ख) सरकार ने शेख अब्दुल्ला पर लगी हुई बन्दिशों को हटाने का फैसला नहीं किया है।

जासूसी के आरोप में गिरफ्तारी

5297. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के उप-गृह मंत्री का निजी सहायक (पर्सनल असिस्टेंट) पाकिस्तान की ओर से जासूसी करने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अन्य व्यक्ति भी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) राज्य सरकार का एक कर्मचारी जो पहले राजस्थान के उप गृह मंत्री का निजी सहायक था 15-1-66 को जासूसी और उससे सम्बन्धित अन्य अपराधों के आरोप पर गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा मामला न्यायालय को सौंप दिया गया है।

Pakistani Trespass in Assam

5298. **Shri Baswant:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 19th April, 1966 two Pakistani nationals trespassed into the Indian Territory at Govindpur on Karimganj border (Assam) and started ploughing land in spite of the protest by the security forces; and

(b) If so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes. One Pak. national was arrested by police in this connection and other Pak. national managed to escape to Pakistan.

(b) Necessary protest was promptly lodged with the Pakistan authorities.

Concentration of Miso Rebels

5299. **Shri Panna Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Barua:

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Mizo rebels armed with modern weapons including some armed volunteers from Paite and Baite tribes led by Tunkhopum have concentrated at a place on the border of Mizo Hills and Chura Chandpur subdivision of Manipur after getting training in guerilla warfare in East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There are reports of concentration of Mizos some of them armed, along with some Paites and Baites, on the border of Mizo Hills and Chura Chandpur subdivision of Manipur. Whether any of them got training in guerilla warfare in East Pakistan, is not yet known.

(b) Situation is being watched and suitable steps are being taken from time to time.

टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के अनिर्णीत प्रार्थनापत्र

5300. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा स्टेशन भीम गंज मंडी से टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये आये हुए कितने प्रार्थना पत्र इस समय अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं;

(ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब दिये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार-कार्य तथा संचार विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सत्यनारायण राव) : (क) कोटा टेलीफोन केन्द्र के भीमगंज मंडी क्षेत्र में लगभग 40 प्रार्थना पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). देरी का कारण यह है कि उस क्षेत्र में भूगर्भीय केबल युग्म उपलब्ध नहीं है । आवश्यक केबल प्राप्त किये जा रहे है, लेकिन इन केबलों की सप्लाई कम होने के कारण ऐसा करने में समय लगने की संभावना है ।

Sales-tax in Delhi

5301. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any reduction in sales-tax levies in Delhi and if so, on what lines and on what basis;

(b) whether Government have kept watch over inordinate price increase in the wake of sales-tax levies and if so, in what way and with what effect; and

(c) whether Government have studied the impact and implications of enhanced incidence of sales-tax in the Capital and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No reduction in the sales tax levies in Delhi is contemplated.

(b) Weekly retail prices of 25 consumer goods are maintained by Delhi Administration. Over the ten weeks period ended April 25, 1966, there was no change in the prices of 13 commodities; prices of six commodities registered price rises below 10 per cent; prices of five commodities increased by 10 per cent and above; and price of one commodity was not quoted during this period. These increases are, however, not due to increase in sales tax levies because there has been no increase in the rates of sales tax in Delhi since June 1963.

(c) Does not arise as the sales-tax has not been enhanced in the Capital since June 1963.

Seismic Survey of Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch

5302. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seismic survey by the Soviet Off-shore party operating from a Soviet special ship off the Cambay Gulf and Kutch gulf has been completed;

(b) whether the exploration of oil under water is possible in these gulfs; and

(c) the latest position regarding the availability of new oil-fields under water in these gulfs?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Seismic surveys in the gulf of Kutch have been completed. In the Gulf of Cambay, a large volume of seismic survey work has been carried out, but additional work will be carried out in the latter part of this year.

(b) Yes.

(c) A few interesting anticlinal structures have been discovered in the course of seismic surveys in the Gulf of Cambay. No such structures have, however, been found in the Gulf of Kutch. The presence or absence of oil in the anticlinal structures can be known only after drilling.

Gas from Oilfields of Gujarat

5303. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capability of supply of gas from oilfields of Gujarat;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to profitably utilise the gas from Gujarat; and

(c) the quantity burnt daily at present?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) About 1.67 million cubic metres per day from the known oil and gas fields, after full development.

(b) The gas from Ankleshwar oil field has been committed to the Uttaran Power House of the Gujarat Electricity Board, the Gujarat State Fertilisers and some industries at Baroda. The gas from the Cambay gas field has been committed to the Dhuvaran Power House of the Gujarat Electricity Board. Steps for utilisation of gas from the other fields will be taken as and when the fields are developed and are in a position to supply the gas.

(c) About 0.43 million cubic metres per day.

Pact with Italian Firm for Manufacture of Ammonia

5304. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with an Italian firm, **M/s** Monticatini for the purchase of licence and process know-how for the manufacture of ammonia; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the collaboration agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The agreement provides for:

(1) Grant of right and licence to use the process and technical know-how relevant thereto for a 600 tonnes ammonia plant;

(2) Enlargement of the plants or for erection of separate plants;

(3) Payment of specified amounts as licence fee, technical know-how fee and for other services to be rendered;

(4) Deputation of reasonable number of engineers to Italy to associate themselves in the design work etc. to be carried out there;

(5) Suitable operation and production guarantees and penalties in case of non-fulfilment of the guarantees; and

(6) Revision of the agreement, if necessary, after its present validity date which would expire after five years from the effective date of the agreement.

Higher Posts for Permanent Employees of Directorate of Education, Delhi

5305. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for higher posts permanent employees forwarded by the Directorate of Education, Delhi in the Central Government and other local offices since 1st January, 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the copies endorsed to the applicants, the Directorate had informed that in case they were selected to higher posts applied for they would have to resign from the present posts;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what are Government's orders in this connection?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d) . The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Pay Fixation of War Service Candidates

5306. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3075 on the 30th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of War Service candidates who were appointed before 16th August, 1947 in the civil posts on a temporary basis, their initial pay which was already fixed vide O.M. No. 6/16/49-GS, dated the 12th July, 1949 in the prescribed scales and adjusted in the next higher stage in the prescribed scale on the introduction of Central Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947, required any further re-fixation under Home Ministry O.M. No. 16/3/50-SC, dated the 19th March, 1961; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of persons adversely affected as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3075 dated the 30th March, 1966 pay was required to be refixed in case the initial pay fixation was not in accordance with the relevant orders. The number of persons adversely affected as a result of such refixation of pay is not available.

English Papers set for Delhi Higher Secondary Examination, 1966

5307. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nature and trend of questions set in 'English Papers' in the Delhi Higher Secondary Examination held in March-April, 1966 were very tough and beyond the grasp of the students and comprehension expected of them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the paper setters were not given necessary directions to set the papers in the manner in which the subject is taught and examined in various schools;

(d) whether any representation has already been received by Government; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Paper setters were given necessary instructions to set the papers in accordance with the courses prescribed and the pattern of questions as notified to the schools.

(d) No representation has been received regarding the English papers set in the 1966 Examination.

(e) Does not arise.

Propagation of Hindi

5308. Shri Kamble:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the non-Hindi speaking States during the last two years separately and Statewise for study and propagation of Hindi;

(b) the steps taken to popularise Hindi in these States; and

(c) the progress made so far in these States as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6300/66].

(b) For propagation and development of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States, grants are given by the Government of India on 100 per cent basis to Non-Hindi Speaking States for the Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Schools and establishment of Training Colleges for Hindi Teachers. To inculcate an interest in the study of Hindi, suitable Hindi books are supplied to Government of Non-Hindi Speaking States, for free distribution in Sschools, colleges and public libraries. Grants are also given to Voluntary Hindi Organisations in these States for running Hindi teaching classes for non-Hindi Speaking people, training and appointment of Hindi Pracharaks, running of Hindi libraries and reading rooms, organising lectures, elocution contest, debates and dramas in Hindi, award of prizes to students showing brilliancy in Hindi, running Hindi shorthand and typewriting classes etc. Scholarships are also awarded to students of non-Hindi speaking States for study of Hindi at post-matric level.

(c) The schemes for propagation of Hindi, which are at present being implemented by the Government of India, have made their impact in the non-Hindi Speaking States. Hindi has been introduced as a subject of study in schools in all the non-Hindi Speaking States. Hindi Teachers Training Colleges and Centres have been set up in different States and the people in general have started showing considerable interest. Though progress in some States is rather slow, the position to the whole is not unsatisfactory.

महात्मा गांधी जन्म शताब्दी समारोह

5309. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 16 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 567 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी शताब्दी उत्सव सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समिति ने वर्ष 1969 में महात्मा गांधी की जन्म शताब्दी मनाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति की है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में समिति ने क्या निश्चित कार्यक्रम बनाया है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) शताब्दी समारोह से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों की रूप रेखा बनाने के लिए ग्यारह उप-समितियां बनाई गई है और इन उप-समितियों की अब तक एक बैठक हुई है। केन्द्रीय समिति और उप-समिति के नमूने पर राज्य स्तर पर समितियां उप-समितियां बनाने की दिशा में भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। इन राज्य स्तरीय समितियों के शीघ्र कार्य शुरू करने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-6301/66]।

Working of Coal Mines in India

5310. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the team of Russian experts has finalised the study of the working of coal mines in India;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps, Government proposes to take in the matter?

The Minister of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Under the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the services of two Russian Experts were obtained in November 1960 for a period of about 5 months to survey the problem of sofety in mines. They submitted their report in August 1961.

(b) and (c). A statefent showing the recommendations made by the Russian Experts and the action taken thereon is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6302/66]. The position will be reviewed at the Second Conference on Safety in Mines to be held shortly.

Unemployed Women in Orissa

5311. Shri K. L. More:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women candidates (both Graduates and non-Graduates) who have been registered in the various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1965; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of December, 1965?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b).

Category of applicants	No. on live register as on 31-12-65	No. placed in employment during the year 1965.
Graduates (including Post-Graduates)	91	13
Matriculates (including Higher Secondary passed and Intermediates).	255	112
Below Matric	1,987	864
TOTAL :	2,333	989

Junior Technical Schools in Andhra Pradesh

5312. Shri K. L. More:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Junior Technical Schools at present in Andhra Pradesh! and

(b) the number of such schools proposed to be opened in that State during 1966-67?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Six.

(b) Six.

Preservation of Telugu Literature in Andhra Pradesh

5313. Shri K. L. More:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to Andhra Pradesh for the Preservation of Telugu literature in that State during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on

the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6303/66].

Educated Unemployed in Orissa

5314. Shri K. L. More
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sponsored any scheme to tackle the problem of educated unmployed persons in Orissa State during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). No separate scheme as such has been sponsored but the various development schemes in operation in different States under the Five Year Plans are designed to improve the employment position of educated as well as other employment seekers.

Supply of Kerosene oil in Gujarat

5315. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that recenty the supply of kerosene oil has been choked up in Ahmedabad city and long queues of the people are waiting there from morning till evening to get kerosene oil;

(b) the reasons for the immediate short supply and scarcity of kerosene oil in Ahmedabad city; and

(c) the steps taken to supply the adequate quota of kerosene oil?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is a fact that recently long queues for kerosene were formed in Ahmedabad city.

(b) and (c). Actual supplies of kerosene to Gujarat State have been more than the monthly quota fixed from March, 1966 onwards. The monthly quota of Gujarat has been increased by 750 tonnes, with effect from May, 1966.

652(Ai)LS—7.

Post Offices in Orissa housed in rented buildings

5316. Shri K. L. More;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Orissa housed in rented buildings at present:

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1965-66 so far; and

(c) when the permanent post office buildings are likely to be constructed in Orissa State?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) 323.

(b) Rs. 1,84,892.39.

(c) The P&T Department would prefer to have Departmental buildings wherever it is considered necessary subject to availability of suitable sites and financial resources. While every effort is being made to provide departmental buildings for important post offices or where satisfactory rented accommodation is not available, it is not possible to indicate the exact date by which, if at all the departmental post offices would be lodged in departmental buildings.

Mobile Post Offices in Orissa

5317. Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rattan Lal:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the unmber of mobile Post Offices in Orissa State at present;

(b) whether Government propose to commission more such Post Offices in the State during 1066-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Nil.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Post and Telegraph Offices in Orissa

5318. Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rattan Lal:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices actually opened in Orissa State during 1965-66;

(b) the number of Post Offices upgraded in that State during 1965-66;

(c) the places where tele-communication facilities were provided in the State during 1965-66; and

(d) the places where tele-communication facilities are proposed to be provided in the State during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) 91.

(b) 59.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6304/66].

Migration of Talented Persons

5319. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report circulating among the United Nations Agencies about the migration of trained and talented physicians, scientists, engineers and teachers from the poor, undeveloped countries to Western Europe and North America;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to a similar brain drain from India; and

(c) if so, the inducements, incentives, facilities and oppotrunities as well as regulatory measures taken by Government to stop this drain?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Precise information is not available about the number of highly qualified Indian scientists, engineers, doctors etc. who go abroad for more or less permanent stay. If the generally rising trend in the number of candidates who return to India to join the Scientists Pool is any indication, the number of Indians who do not return after completing their study/employment-cum-study is not abnormal in quantitative terms.

(c) A statement outlining the steps being taken by the Government for facilitating the return of qualified Indians from abroad is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6305/66].

Typing Test for I.A.S. Candidates

5320. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make it mandatory for candidates appearing in the IAS, IFS, IPS exami-

nations to have a working knowledge of typing to make them independent in typing work; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) The officers appointed to the I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S. are not expected to do their own typing work. They are provided with stenographic assistance where necessary. This enables them to devote their time to more important work.

Loss of Property in Misoland

5321. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has bees made regarding the loss of property at Aijal and Lungleh during the disturbances made by the Mizo National Front; and

(b) if so, the amount of loss to Government property and private persons' property separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The assessment of loss has not yet been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft in a Temple in Delhi

5322. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a theft in a temple in Subhash Nagar, New Delhi, on or about the 20th February, 1966, and the culprits have not yet been apprehended;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the people of the area have made several representations complaining of neglect and indifference on the part of the authorities in this matter; and

(c) the steps, if any taken to strengthen the security in the area and to trace the culprits?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some representations from the residents of the locality have been received about this incident.

(c) All possible efforts are being made to trace the culprits. Patrolling in the area has been intensified.

Scaling of Koktang Peak by Women Team

5323. **Shri Brij Basi Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Women team has successfully scaled the 20,166 feet high Koktang Peak in Sikkim recently; and

(b) if so, Governments' reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. Five members of the All India Women team reached the peak on 18th April, 1966. The expedition was given financial assistance by the Government.

(b) The Government are pleased at the spirit of adventure evinced by our women.

Firing near Aijal

5324. **Shri Brij Basi Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mizo hostiles opened rifle fire in the vicinity of Aijal Headquarters of the Mizo Hills district of Assam and many persons were killed and injured on

the 25th April, 1966;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, a small party of Mizo rebels fired on the Aijal police station on the 24th April, 1966 and were chased away by the security forces. There was no loss of life and incident did not cause any panic.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा का स्तर

5325. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा का स्तर दिन-प्रति-दिन गिरता जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उसके स्तर को धीरे धीरे ऊंचा उठाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

फालतू (सरप्लस) कर्मचारियों की सूची

5326. **श्री बृज राज सिंह :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार फालतू (सरप्लस) कर्मचारियों की सूची तैयार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले दिये हुए 5 वर्षों की रियायत के अतिरिक्त सेवानिवृत्त करने से पहले उन्हें 5 वर्षों की और रियायत दी जा रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सेवा-वृधि बढ़ाने (एक्सटेंशन देने) अथवा पुन: नियुक्त करने की प्रथा को समाप्त कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो अब उनकी सेवा-अवधि बढ़ाये जाने या पुन: नियुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) और (ख) : प्रशासनिक सुधारों के लागू करने या वित्त मंत्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षणों एकक आदि के अध्ययनों के परिणाम स्वरूप फालतू हुए कर्मचारियों के पुनर्नियोजन के लिए प्रबन्ध के हेतु एक केन्द्रीय (फालतू स्टाफ) सैल 25 फरवरी, 1966 से गृह मंत्रालय में स्थापित किया गया है । इस उद्देश्य से बनाई गई योजना गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 3/27/65— सी० एस०—II दिनांक 25—2—66 के अनुबन्ध—I (जिसकी प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या LT/6306/66] में दी गई है । सारे फालतू कर्मचारी पहले इन प्रभावित संगठनों में स्थानापन्न व्यक्तियों को पदच्युत करके समायोजित किये जाएंगे और गृह मंत्रालय को अन्य स्थानों पर नियुक्ति के लिए केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों की रिपोर्ट भेजी जाएगी जो इस प्रकार समायोजित न हो सके । जो व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सैल में पहले आएंगे उन्हें नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में बाद में आने वाले व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता दी जायगी क्योंकि इस सैल में किसी भी व्यक्ति को छै मास से अधिक समय तक रखने का विचार नहीं है ।

(ग) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का इंगित स्वेच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ती योजना के सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेशों की ओर है जिसके अधीन इस सैल के फालतू घोषित किये गये ऐसे व्यक्ति को जिसकी सेवावधि 15 वर्ष से कम न हो, सेवा निवृत्ती के लाभों के उद्देश्य से पांच वर्ष का अतिरिक्त लाभ दिया जाएगा। इस सम्बन्ध में और किसी छूट पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

भारत और चेकोस्लोवाकिया के बीच वैज्ञानिक सहयोग

5327. **श्री जसराज सिंह :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री बृजराजी लाल :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और चेकोस्लोवाकिया के बीच वैज्ञानिक सहयोग के लिए एक करार हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा किन किन मामलों में सहयोग प्रदान किया जायेगा; और

(ग) वह कार्य कब आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) भारत की वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा 'चैकोस्लोवाक अकादमी आफ साईंसिज' के बीच वैज्ञानिक सहयोग के लिए एक करार 26 अप्रैल, 1966 को हस्ताक्षर किया गया था।

(ख) करार का लक्ष्य विज्ञान तथा प्राद्योगिकी के पारस्परिक रुचि के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग करना है। करार दोनों देशों के बीच वरिष्ठ तथा कनिष्ठ वैज्ञानिकों का विनिमय तथा सूचना व अनुभव का आदान प्रदान परिकल्पित करता है।

(ग) कार्यान्वित के आदान प्रदान के कार्यक्रम के ब्यौरे बनाने के लिए निकट भविष्य में चैकोस्लोवाकिया को तीन सदस्यों का भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजने का विचार है।

हिन्दी में दिल्ली टेलीफोन निर्देशिका (डाइरेक्ट्री)

5328. **श्री जसराज सिंह :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली टेलीफोन निर्देशिका को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभागों में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन निर्देशिका की मांग की कुछ प्रतिशत हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

(ख) इस निर्देशिका को जल्दी से जल्दी निकालने की दिशा में प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Scientists and Research Fellows of National Physical Laboratory

5329. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 28 Senior Scientists and 39 research

fellows have left the National Physical Laboratory during the last few years without completing their work;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that several important research projects have been held up because several scientists have left the laboratory; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). 26 scientists and 39 research fellows left the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi during the period 1961-65 for the following reasons:

Scientists:

21 scientists joined the other C.S.I.R. national laboratories institutes and outside research organisations;

2 went abroad;

1 left on account of family circumstances; and

2 resigned without assigning any reasons.

Research Fellows:

1 was absorbed in N.P.L.

9 were absorbed in other departments;

11 left for higher studies abroad; and

18 left for personal reasons.

(c) To some extent the progress of work of research projects on which they were working suffered a set back.

(d) Vacancies are filled up as and when suitable candidates are available.

भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में राजस्थान के लिये विशेष चयन

5330. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में विशेष चयन के लिये दिसम्बर, 1965 में राजस्थान के विभिन्न विभागों से नाम अथवा नामों की तालिकाएं मांगी गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभाग-वार कितने नाम प्राप्त हुए और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है, तथा उच्च न्यायालय ने कितने नामों की सिफारिश की ; और

(ग) चयन किस आधार पर किया गया?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) से (ग). शायद माननीय सदस्य का संकेत भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में राज्य प्रशासन सेवा अधिकारियों से इतर व्यक्ति (चयन द्वारा नियुक्ति) विनियम, 1956 की ओर है। इन विनियमों के अधीन उन असाधारण रूप से योग्य तथा अधिकारी व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष अथवा किसी सदस्य की प्रधानता में उसकी चयन समिति द्वारा विचार किया जा सकता है, जिनका राज्य प्रशासन सेवा से सम्बन्ध नहीं है किन्तु जो राज्य के कार्यों से सम्बन्धित हैं और राज्य सरकार के अधीन कम से कम आठ वर्ष तक सेवा कर चुके हैं और यदि उन्हें भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में नियुक्ति के योग्य पाया जाय तो ऐसी नियुक्ति के लिये उनकी सिफारिश की जा सकती है। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अंतिम रूप से अनुमोदन के पश्चात निर्वाचित अधिकारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर, नियुक्ति किया जाता है।

इस विषय में सारी कार्यवाही को गोपनीय रखा जाता है। और खेद है कि जनहित की दृष्टि से नामावलियों के ब्यौरे जाहिर नहीं किये जा सकते।

P. & T. Quarters at Calicut

5331. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any site has been finally selected for the construction of quarters for the employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department at Calicut; and

(b) if so, which?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) A plot known as the Manchanda plot

Shortage of Diesel Oil in Kozhikode

5332. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was serious shortage of diesel oil in Kozhikode District in the second week of April, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid similar shortage in future?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Shortage of High Speed Diesel occurred for a few days in April in Kozhikode on account of late arrival of a tanker.

(c) Arrangements have been made to move adequate quantities of High Speed Diesel Oil to Cochin.

Broadcast of Lessons

5333. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIR has agreed to broadcast lessons for students taking correspondence course in B.A. from the next year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There will be three programmes a week directed to 1st year B.A. students in English, Political Science and Economics broadcast from Delhi and Madras.

Attacks by Mizo Hostiles

5334. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of times the Indian Security Forces were attacked by Mizo hostiles during the last two months and the casualties suffered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Pay Scales of Teleprinter Mechanics

5335. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scale of teleprinter mechanics are proposed to be revised;

(b) if so, the proposed pay scales; and

(c) the dates from which the new pay scale will be in force?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Orders have recently been issued revising the pay scale of Mechanics (these include Teleprinter Mechanics also).

(b) The existing Time scale viz. Rs. 110—4—150-EB-5—180 and a selection grade viz. Rs. 175—6—205—7—240 have been revised to a time scale of Rs. 110—4—150—5—175|EB—6—205-EB-7—240 and a selection grade of Rs. 175—6—205—7—240—8—280.

(c) From 1st April, 1966.

Pay Scales of Telegraphists

5336. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of circle service telegraphists in the Telegraph Department are much lower than the pay scales of the telegraphists in the Overseas Communication Service and Civil Aviation Department although the nature of work is almost the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination, and steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The pay scales of a Telegraphist in the P&T Department, Junior Telegraphist in the OCS and Radio Operator in the OCS and Radio Operator in the C.A.D. are as under:—

Telegraphist in P. & T.

Rs. 110-4-150-5-175-EB-6-205-EB-7-240.

Junior Telegraphist in O.C.S.

Rs. 150-5-160-8-200-EB-8-240-EB-8-280-10-300.

Radio Operator in CAD

Rs. 150-5-160-8-200-EB-8-240-EB-8—280-10-300.

Trained Telegraphists in the P&T Department starts at the stage of Rs. 122 in the scale of Rs. 110/240. They also earn additional remuneration on the basis of an incentive money scheme.

In P&T the posts of Telegraphists are sanctioned on the basis of number of messages handled. In CAD the posts of Radio Operators are sanctioned on the basis of hours of watch and the number of channels to be manned during the particular period. In the OCS the posts of Junior Telegraphists are sanctioned on the basis of circuits. The Radio Operators in C.A.D. have also to carry out minor maintenance of the Radio Equipment. In view of the different positions indicated the work output and emoluments of the Telegraphists in the P&T are not directly comparable with those of the Junior Telegraphists in the OCS and Radio Operators in Civil Aviation Department, and the question of discrimination thus does not arise.

Night Duty Allowance in Telegraph Offices

5337. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff working round the clock in the Overseas Communications Service Department is paid night duty allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 per month whereas the same monetary benefit is denied to the staff in the Telegraph Offices performing almost the same nature of duties;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). Rs. 15 per month night allowance indicated in the Question is not paid to the staff of the Overseas Communications Service and as such the question of discrimination does not arise.

Telegraphists

5338. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs has received representations from telegraphists promoted from time scale clerks all over India that certain junior telegraphists promoted from the same cadre are drawing more pay as a result of denial of three advance increments to them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the pay of the senior telegraphists?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) As an incentive to attract more candidates to the cadre of telegraphists in future, orders have been issued that all persons appointed as telegraphists after 16-2-1965 be given three advance increments of Rs. 4 each in the scale of Rs. 110/240. Time scale clerks are also eligible for these posts under certain conditions. As officials appointed prior to 16-2-1965 are not entitled to this special benefit, it would happen that some clerks who became telegraphists before 16-2-1965 may get less pay than their juniors appointed as telegraphists after that date.

(c) It is not intended to give any such protection.

Emergency in Jammu and Kashmir

5339. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Thimmaiah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Department of the Central Government have held the Acts on the Statute Book of Jammu and Kashmir sufficient to deal with any emergency that might arise with regard to law and order in that State and therefore, the continuance of Defence of India Rules there has little sense; and

(b) whether in view of this categorical opinion, the State Government will be advised to withdraw D.I.R. from its Statute Book forthwith?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of Naga with Explosives

5340. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:**
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Pannu Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information that the Manipur Police arrested one Angami Naga with some explosives in his possession on the 24th April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). On the 24th April, 1966 police searched a hotel named 'Naga Popular Hotel' at Gandhi Avenue, Imphal and recovered one kilogram of gun powder. The manager of the hotel and one Angami boarder were arrested. A case has been registered and investigation is being made.

Telephone connections in Delhi

5341. **Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4559 on the 27th April, 1966 regarding the telephone connections in Delhi and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the capacity of Tis Hazari Telephone Exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of new connections expected to be sanctioned from this Exchange after re-arrangements are carried out consequent to the installation of additional equipment of the Delhi Gate Exchange;

(d) the ratio in which these new connections will be distributed between O.Y.T. and non-O.Y.T. applicants; and

(e) the reasons for not giving these new connections solely to non-O.Y.T.

applicants in view of the fact that O.Y.T. connections have already been cleared upto 30th March, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). It is not feasible to expand the capacity of Tis Hazari exchange in the existing building. Plans for extending the building to instal additional exchange equipment are being prepared in consultation with Delhi Development Authorities.

As an interim measure re-arrangement of exchange areas is being undertaken which will release a capacity of about 1000 connections in the Tis Hazari Exchange by transfer of connections to other exchanges. This is likely to take 3-4 months. The possibility of release of a further capacity of 1000 lines by a similar re-arrangement is also being examined.

A new telephone exchange to be located at Idgah has also been planned to give relief to this area.

(d) According to existing orders, the allocation between OYT and exempted category (non-OYT) connections, is in the ratio of 70 to 30 and the same ratio will be applied.

(e) OYT demands have to be met on priority. Release of connections solely to non-OYT applicants would not be feasible due to the limited additional capacity, which would be made available.

Scheduled Castes in Delhi Administration

5342. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees, class-wise, in Delhi Administration, other than the Department of Rationing;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes employees, class-wise, in Delhi Administration;

(c) whether the Scheduled Castes employees in each class fulfil the quota reserved for them;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to fulfil the reserved quota?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement below:—

Classification of posts/Service	Total on 1.1.1965	Scheduled Castes	Percentage
Class I	202	5	2.43%
Class II	637	10	1.57%
Class III	26,751	1,201	4.49%
Class IV	5,099	1,490	29.22%

(c) and (d). In certain categories, there continues to be a lesser percentage than is prescribed under the rules for all fresh recruitment. In the higher categories, this is due to the insufficiency of qualified candidates of the appropriate standard.

(e) The rules on the subject are being observed strictly and it is hoped that in due course more and more Scheduled Caste candidates will become available to fill all the reserved vacancies.

Fertilizer Factory and Refinery at Mangalore

5343. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest stage at which the proposal of sanction of the fertilizer factory and refinery at Mangalore in Mysore State stands at present:

(b) since when the matter is pending before Government;

(c) whether the said factory will be in public or private sector; and

(d) whether the same will be sanctioned at least in the fourth Five Year Plan to make the State self-sufficient in fertilizer?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The proposal to set up a Fertilizer factory at Mangalore is still under consideration. Until a final decision is taken it cannot be said whether the factory will be in the public or private sector; [nor can it be indicated for certain at present whether the project will be sanctioned in the fourth Five Year Plan]. There is no proposal, at present, for setting up a Refinery at Mangalore. Mangalore is not among the projects included in the Fourth Plan. But, it may be included at a later stage depending upon availability of suitable foreign collaboration etc.

बुद्ध काल का अवशेष

5344. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि गोरखपुर जिले में स्थित "बाबर-मिहा" बुद्ध काल के अवशेष हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी खुदाई करने और उनका संरक्षण करने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी, अभी तक नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शाखा डाकघर

5345. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में राज्यवार कुल कितने शाखा डाकघर खोले गये ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एस० टी०—630 7/66]

Sex Education

5346. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education has recommended for sex education to be included in the curriculum in all the Higher Secondary Classes from 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दी सहायकों को अनियमित भुगतान

5347. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री हिम्मतसिंहजी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी सहायकों को, जो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुए थे, वर्ष 1965-66 में नियमित रूप से अपना वेतन नहीं मिला;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं और किस अवधि के लिये उन्हें अपने वेतन नहीं मिले थे ; और

(ग) ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

हिन्दी सहायक

5348. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री हिम्मतसिंहजी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मंत्रालय-वार, कितने ऐसे हिन्दी सहायक हैं जिनके पद स्थाई घोषित किये जा रहे हैं?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

हिन्दी सहायक

5349. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहजी :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार वर्षों में हिन्दी सहायकों के कितने पद बनाये गये, समाप्त किये गये अथवा ऊंचे पदों में बदले गये ; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने पद हैं जिन पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गये हिन्दी सहायक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

हिन्दी सहायक

5350. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहजी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी सहायकों की सेवा से सम्बन्धित नियम उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा विनियमित किये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) हिन्दी सहायकों के सम्बन्ध में सेवा के नियम बनाने के बारे में वे मंत्रालय, जहां हिन्दी सहायक काम करते हैं, किस प्रकार की शक्तियों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी सहायकों के पद विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में संवर्ग भिन्नपद हैं, तथा समान स्तर के अन्य पदों पर लागू वे सामान्य नियम तथा आदेश इन पदों में सेवा पर लागू होते हैं, जो समय-समय पर गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये जाते हैं। इन नियम व आदेशों के अधीन प्रशासनिक रूप से सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय स्वयं हिन्दी सहायकों से संबन्धित सेवा के सारे मामलों के नियमन के लिये अधिकृत है।

हिन्दी सहायकों के पद

5351. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहजी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के पद नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा- पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

हिन्दी सहायक

5352. **श्री हिम्मतसिंहजी :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री यू० डी० सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965–66 में हिन्दी सहायकों के कितने पद मंत्रालय-वार समाप्त किये गये ; और

(ख) 1965-66 में मंत्रालय-वार ऐसे कितने पद उच्च पदों में बदले गये ; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) में निर्दिष्ट पदों पर काम करने वाले हिन्दी सहायक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गये हैं ।

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं का विकेन्द्रीकरण

5353. **श्री यू० डी० सिंह :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहजी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं का विकेन्द्रीकरण करते समय कर्मचारियों की अदला/बदली एक मंत्रालय-कार्यालय से दूसरे में की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या कारण था :

(ग) क्या यह बात उस समय हिन्दी सहायकों पर भी लागू थी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण थे?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं के विकेन्द्रीकरण होने पर इन सेवाओं के विभिन्न ग्रेडों में मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिये पृथक-पृथक संवर्गों का निर्माण किया गया था । प्रत्येक संवर्ग की अधिकृत स्थायी शक्ति और उस समय यथा अनुमानित पदोन्नति स्थायीकरण के अवसर समान करने के लिये एक संवर्ग से दूसरे संवर्ग में कुछ स्टाफ भी तबदील किया गया था ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . हिन्दी सहायकों के पद संवर्ग भिन्न है, तथा प्रत्येक मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनी अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार निर्माण किये गये हैं । यह पद नियमित केन्द्रित सेवा में नहीं आते, और इसलिये इनके विकेन्द्रीकरण या हस्तान्तरण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Hindi Assistants

5354. **Shri Y. D. Singh:**
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some of the Junior Hindi Assistants, as shown in the U.P.S.C's seniority list, were declared permanent prior to the confirmation of Senior Hindi Assistants;

(b) if so, the names of the Ministries or Offices concerned; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Since the posts in different Ministries/Offices posts in different Ministries/Officers and do not form a centralised cadre, the confirmation of the Hindi Assistants nominated to a particular Ministry/Office depends on the availability of permanent posts in that Ministry/Office and is not related to

the rank obtained in the U.P.S.C. Examination. Where, however, more than one such Hindi Assistant is working in a particular Ministry/Office their seniority as also the order of confirmation is determined according to the rank secured by them in the Examination.

Translators and Hindi Assistants

5355. **Shri Y. D. Singh:**
Shri Rameshwaranand.
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Himmatsinhji:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the duties assigned to (i) Hindi Assistanas and (ii) Translators working in various Ministries and offices of the Central Government;

(b) the nature of difference between the two posts; and

(c) if there is no difference, the reasons for creating the two kinds of posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी आशुलिपिक (स्टेनोग्राफर)

5356. **श्री यु० ह० सिंह :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहजी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में इस समय कितने अस्थायी हिन्दी आशुलिपिक (स्टेनोग्राफर) हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें स्थायी बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Complaints against Ministers and High Officials

5358. **Shri P. H. Bheel:**
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by his Ministry from 1st January, 1965 upto April, 1966;

(b) the number of complaints received against the Central and State Ministers and against Class I and II Officers separately; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). 1,322 complaints having a vigilance angle were received by the Ministry of Home Affairs from 1st January, 1965 to 30th April 1966. One of them was against the Rajasthan Chief Minister and attention is invited to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1408, answered in the Lok Sabha on 2nd March, 1966. The rest were forwarded for disposal to the Central Vigilance Commission. A break-up of the complaints against Class I and Class II officers is not available.

Reservations for Scheduled Castes

5359. **Shri P. H. Bheel:**
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recruitment rules for the post of Section Officers;

(b) whether it is a fact that posts reserved for Scheduled Castes are not reserved now; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The recruitment rules for the post of Section Officer are contained in the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the existing policy of Government, which takes into account all relevant factors including considerations of maintenance of efficiency as expressly required by Article 335 of the Constitution, reservation for Scheduled Castes in Class I and II posts has been confined to direct recruitment only. Accordingly reservation for Scheduled Castes in the grade of Section Officer in promotion vacancies filled on the basis of limited departmental examinations has been withdrawn.

Oil in Jammu and Kashmir

5360. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the results of the oil survey conducted by the Geological Survey of India and oil and Natural Gas Commission indicated that there are ample stores of oil in Ramkot area of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Geological and Geophysical surveys are being carried out in the foot-hills of Jammu and Kashmir in the neighbourhood of Ramkot. It is premature to estimate the prospects of oil in this area.

(b) Does not arise.

Follow-up Action on Das Commission Report

5361. Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the follow-up action on "Das Commission Report" has been completed;

(b) the number of Officials and Politicians prosecuted or sentenced so far; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Punjab Government are primarily concerned. The following information has been obtained from them;

(a) Most of the cases have been finalised. A few cases, however, remain to be decided.

(b) None.

(c) Each case has to be considered very thoroughly from all aspects.

Honorarium for Excellent Performance

5362. Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Santhanam Committee on corruption recommended any honorarium for officials for their excellent performance of duties; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken in this regard so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Santhanam Committee had not made any such recommendation. A recommendation was, however, received from the Chairman of the Com-

mittee some time after the Committee had submitted its report. Honorarium has already been paid to those persons who were not entitled to over-time allowance. The question of paying honorarium to the remaining persons is under consideration.

Central Schools

5363. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened several Central Schools to provide educational facilities to the children of the Central Government employees, and if so, their number State-wise;

(b) the different categories of teachers and their scales of pay, and the required stipulated qualifications for each category and the manner in which these posts are filled up; and

(c) the rules of promotion from one category to the other and whether there is any quota for Departmental Promotions if the serving teachers fulfil the eligible educational qualifications?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) 90 schools have been established so far. State-wise list (Annexure I) given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6308/66].

(b) The information is given at Annexure II of the statement.

(c) Direct recruitment is made to all categories of teaching posts and no promotions to higher grades are made. Existing teachers are eligible to apply for higher posts in response to advertisement if they satisfy the educational qualifications etc. as prescribed for the various posts.

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी

5364. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के कितने प्रतिशत राजपत्रित अधिकारी हिन्दी जानते हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत अधिकारी हिन्दी में काम कर रहे हैं अथवा हिन्दी में टिप्पण और आलेखन को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० जाफला) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

शिक्षा आयोग

5365. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय से लिये गये कर्मचारियों पर किये गये व्यय समेत शिक्षा आयोग पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च किया गया है ; और

(ख) शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कितने कर्मचारी पदोन्नति पर शिक्षा आयोग में स्थानान्तरित किये गये थे ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० जाफला) : (क) 14,04,224.05 रुपए ।

(ख) 14 ।

हिन्दी निदेशालय

5366. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कितने कर्मचारी इस समय हिन्दी निदेशालय में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं और उनमें से कितने लोगों की वहां पर प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि सामान्यतः प्रतिनियुक्ति की निर्धारित अवधि से अधिक हो गई है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने उन कर्मचारियों को वहां से वापिस बुलाने के लिये जिनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि प्रतिनियुक्ति की सामान्य अवधि से अधिक हो गई है, अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और इन कर्मचारियों को कब तक वापस बुला लिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) इस समय शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पांच कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं और उनमें से चार की प्रतिनियुक्ति की दो वर्ष की सामान्य अवधि से ज्यादा हो गया है ।

(ख) तीन व्यक्तियों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि वर्तमान प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि समाप्त होने पर उसे और आगे बढ़ाना सम्भव नहीं होगा । चौथे व्यक्ति का मामला विचाराधीन है ।

स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिए दूध

5367. **श्री प्रिय गुप्त :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री 6 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3323 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत के स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों के लिए सी० ए० आर० ई० संस्था द्वारा जो दूध तथा अन्य वस्तुएं भेजी गई थीं, उनके वितरण में दक्षिण के राज्यों और उत्तर के राज्यों के बीच बड़ी असमानता होने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम् राजनगम) : 'केअर' का सभी राज्यों के लिए एक तीन-पदार्थ कार्यक्रम है किन्तु किसी एक राज्य के कार्यक्रम का आकार उसकी आवश्यकताओं तथा प्रशासनिक व्यय, नियंत्रण, गोदाम और परिवहन आदि संबंधी कुछ न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने की उनकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करता है। उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी राज्यों के बीच असमानता का मुख्य कारण यह है कि दक्षिणी राज्यों का तीन-पदार्थ (बलगर गेहूं अथवा रोल्ड गेहूं अथवा आटा, तेल और दूध) कार्यक्रम है जबकि उत्तरी राज्यों का केवल दुग्ध कार्यक्रम है । उत्तरी राज्य अतिरिक्त पदार्थ लेने के विशेष इच्छुक प्रतीत नहीं होते ।

U.P.S.C. Examination for Hindi Assistants

5368. **Shri Priya Gupta:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Public Service Commission is proposing to hold a competitive examination in the near future for the recruitment of Hindi Assistants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir. The question whether the U.P.S.C. should be asked to hold another examination is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दी निदेशालय के स्थायी कर्मचारी

5369. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3003 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कर्मचारियों को स्थायी घोषित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां पेश आ रही हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : कोई विशेष कठिनाई नहीं है । मामले पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

हिन्दी निदेशालय का कार्यालय

5370. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय इस समय दिल्ली के एक ऐसे बाजार में स्थित है, जिस के चारों ओर यातायात का बराबर शोर होता रहता है और इसमें कर्मचारियों को अपना सरकारी कार्य करने में बड़ी परेशानी होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निदेशालय को किसी अच्छे स्थान पर ले जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) इस कार्यालय को कब तक बाजार के बीच से हटाकर दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निर्माण, गृह और शहरी विकास मंत्रालय से निदेशालय के लिए और अच्छे स्थान की व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

(ग) स्थानान्तरण के लिए अभी कोई समय निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है, किन्तु इसमें अधिक समय नहीं लगेगा ।

अनुसन्धान सहायकों की पदोन्नतियां

5371. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसन्धान सहायकों की पदोन्नतियों के मामले में की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के सभापति को हाल में अभ्यावेदन दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कनिष्ठ सम्पादक

5372. **श्री प्रिय गुप्त :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में कनिष्ठ सम्पादकों के कितने पद हैं ; और

(ख) उन पदों पर भर्ती और पदोन्नति किस प्रकार की जाती है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) एक ।

(ख) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा सीधी भर्ती से ।

अनुसन्धान सहायकों की पदोन्नतियां

5373. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अनुसन्धान सहायकों को ऊंचे पदों पर पदोन्नति करने के संबंध में कोई नियम बनाये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या नियमों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अधीन विभिन्न पदों पर नियुक्ति के नियमों के अन्तर्गत अनुसंधान सहायक अगले उच्च पद अर्थात सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी के पद पर तरक्की करने के पात्र हैं। सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्ति की नियमावली की एक प्रति संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है ।

वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के लिये कार्यालय स्थान

5374. **श्री राजदेव सिंह**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के कर्मचारी कई इमारतों में बैठते हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनको एक ही इमारत में जगह देने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यवाही को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग से संबद्ध स्टाफ इस समय दो अलग भवनों में स्थित है ।

(ख) और (ग). निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय से आयोग के स्टाफ के लिए कोई बदले में ऐसा स्थान देने की प्रार्थना की गई है जहां सब एक साथ बैठ सकें। इस समय यह बतलाना कठिन है कि यह मंत्रालय ऐसी जगह कब तक दे देगा ।

Regional Languages for Competitive Examinations

5375. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has sought the advice of Government regarding the introduction of regional languages for competitive examinations;

(b) if so, the points on which advice is sought for; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose at this stage the details of the communication received from Union Public Service Commission.

(c) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Law Ministry.

Nagas Fire at Police Party

5376. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a police party accompanying Dr. Aram, a Member of the Nagaland peace observation team was fired upon by a group of underground Nagas as the party approached the village of Khangkhuli Khullen in the cease-fire-bound area of Ukhrul Sub-division of Manipur on the 26th April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A police party, following a peace mission observers' party, was ambushed near Khang Khul Khullen on the 26th April, 1966, by the Naga hostiles.

(b) Security arrangements have been tightened in the area and the incident is being investigated.

Amount found missing from Post Office, Delhi

5378. Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been found missing from the Hauz Kazi Post Office, Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) On 27-4-66 a sum of Rs. 9600/- and not Rs. 10,000/- was found missing from the Hauz Kazi Post Office, Delhi.

(b) Departmental and police investigations are in progress.

पुनर्वास संगठन

5379. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री पुनर्वास विभाग में की गई नियुक्तियों के बारे में 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4044 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर के अनुबंध में उल्लिखित पदों के लिये बनाये गये नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उन पदों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक नियुक्ति के नियम नहीं बनाये गये हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० सुब्बन) : (क) पदों के लिये भर्ती नियमों का ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—6309/66] ।

(ख) जिन पदों के लिये भर्ती नियम नहीं बनाये गये हैं उन्हें अनुबन्ध 'ख' में दिया गया है ।

राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई विदेशी सहायता

5380 . **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि भारत में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों को निर्वाचन के समय विदेशों से सहायता मिलती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने भी अपने स्तर पर इस बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार अपने काम के लिये विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सूचना एकत्रित करती है और इस खास मामले में यह बताना जनहित की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं होगा कि क्या सूचना एकत्रित की गई है और इस सूचना का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा रहा है ।

Three-Year Printing Technology Course

5381. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a three-year Printing Technology Course at Shoranur, in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when this course will start?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education is considering the proposal.

Infiltrations of Nagas

5382. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Naga hostiles are preparing for a show-down, about 1,000 armed Nagas belonging to the so-called Naga Army of the Federal Government of Nagaland having already infiltrated and encamped in the cease-fire covered areas of Ukhrul sub-division; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to tackle the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) It has been reported that about 1,000 armed Naga hostiles belonging to the so-called Naga Federal Army have recently entered to the Ukhrul Sub-Division of Manipur. They have crossed into this area from Nagaland and have been camping at different places and in the jungles.

(b) Suitable action is being taken from time to time in keeping with the situation.

Parent-Teachers Council

5383. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Parent-Teacher Organisations in Delhi, functioning in the educational field and if so, the names thereof and the names of their office-bearers;

(b) whether these organisations are duly registered and recognised by Government;

(c) whether an organisation by the name of Delhi Parent-Teacher Council has levelled serious allegations against the Educational authorities of Delhi and certain educational Institutions, and whether Government have investigated into them and also investigated the antecedents of the office-bearers of the organisation; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) and (d). Yes. The Delhi Parents-Teachers Council has made such allegations. The antecedents of the Office bearers of the Council are being looked into and after that is done Government will consider whether the allegations should be investigated.

Fertilizer Factory at Patna

5384. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has agreed to colloborate with India in setting up a fertilizer factory at Patna;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure, and terms of agreement; and

(c) when it is expected to be set up?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) There is no proposal, at present, to set up a fertiliser factory at Patna with Russian collaboration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Trespassing by Pakistanis

5385. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Priya Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several incidents of trespassing into Assam territory, dacoity in that State and forcible cultivation therein by Pakistanis have occurred during the past one month;

(b) if so, how many such incidents occurred during the period, and details of each; and

(c) action taken by Government for strengthening the security of the area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Between the 11th and 23rd April 1966, 14 incidents of trespassing into Assam territory and attempting to forcibly cultivate, have been reported. The details are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6316/66]. No incidents have so far been reported since 24th April 1966.

(c) The Border Security Force has stepped up its vigil on the border.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा भारतीय बच्चों का अपहरण

5386. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री दाजी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान लखनऊ की एक हिन्दी साप्ताहिक पत्रिका "पंचजन्य" के दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 1966 के अंक में प्रकाशित

समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, जिसमें पाकिस्तानी एजेन्टों द्वारा भारतीय बच्चों के अपहरण तथा उन्हें मारकर उनके शवों की खाल में भर कर सोने के तस्कर व्यापार सम्बन्धी रहस्य प्रकट किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे कार्य करने वाले पाकिस्तानी एजेन्टों के गिरोह में लगभग 2,000 व्यक्ति हैं, जिनका इससे प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी संस्थाओं के लेखा

5387. **श्री रमापति राव :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन हिन्दी संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये हैं क्या उनके हिसाब-किताब की जांच किसी सरकारी अभिकरण के द्वारा करवाई जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके हिसाब-किताबों की जांच करवाई जा चुकी है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी संगठनों द्वारा हिन्दी के प्रसार और विकास के लिए भारत सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदानों के हिसाब किताब की जांच चार्टर्ड लेखाकारों द्वारा की जानी अपेक्षित है । अनुदान के समुचित उपयोग से संबंधित चार्टर्ड लेखाकार का प्रमाण-पत्र भेजने पर भी जोर दिया जाता है । जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, अनुदानों के हिसाब-किताब की नमूने के तौर पर, नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा भी जांच की जा सकती है । जैसा कि अनुदान की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित है अब तक सभी अनुदान पाने वालों ने चार्टर्ड लेखाकार द्वारा प्रमाणित जांच लेखे भेज दिए हैं ।

Report regarding Scheduled Areas

5388. **Shri Manoharan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governor of each State having Scheduled areas is required to submit annually a report to the President regarding the administration of scheduled areas within three months of the close of the financial year;

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid down on the Table as to how far the constitutional direction has been satisfied during the past five years ending with 1965-66; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to see that reports are submitted within the time fixed in the Constitution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Constitution does not prescribe any time limit within which the Governors concerned are to submit their annual Report to the President. How-

ever, in April 1959, the State Governments were requested to furnish these Reports for the financial year in the month of June every year. A statement showing the dates of receipts of the Reports from State Governments in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the dates of their transmission to the President's Secretariat is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6311/66]. Attention of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, from which reports for 1963-64 and 1964-65 and of Chief Ministers Maharashtra and Gujarat, from which reports for 1964-65 are awaited, has already been drawn to the delay in the submission of their Reports.

Jeep Incident at Jorhat

5389. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the further information that has been collected about the jeep incident at Jorhat, Assam, on the 7th March, 1966 in which some Naga Underground leaders were involved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The jeep which was apprehended at Jorhat on the 7th March, 1966, was occupied by the so-called Food and Agriculture Minister and the Home Secretary of the so-called Naga Federal Government and four others. From among the others two were arrested under section 25(A) of the Arms Act, read with rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules and were released on court bail the next day. Some documents were seized by the police but these were given by the court in zimma of the so-called Home Secretary of so-called Naga Federal Government with a direction to produce them when required. Photostat copies of important documents have, however, been kept by the Police.

Pro-Urdu Demonstration

5390. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a batch of workers of Uttar Pradesh Urdu Mohafez Dasta (U.P. Urdu Protection Band) held a demonstration in front of the Parliament House on the 17th April, 1966 for the recognition of Urdu;

(b) if so, the demands of the Dasta demonstrators; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No such demonstration took place on the 17th April. However some volunteers of Urdu Mohafez Dasta, Uttar Pradesh sat in front of Parliament House on 22nd April, 1966 and started a 24-hour token hunger-strike which ended on 23rd April, 1966.

(b) Their demand was for the recognition of Urdu as the second Official language in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) Government do not propose to advise the President to issue directions under Article 347 of the Constitution for the recognition of Urdu as second official language in these States.

पेट्रोलियम का निर्यात

5390. **डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री दाजी :
श्री त्रिय गुप्त :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय तेल

निगम (इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन) ने हाल में विदेशों को पेट्रोलियम तथा कोयले (कोक) का निर्यात किया है ;

(ख) भारत ने विदेशों को ऐसी कितनी अन्य वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया है ; और

(ग) इस से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) जी हां, भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा हाल ही में कुछ पेट्रोलियम कोक का निर्यात किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). 1965 में भारत से लगभग 3.92 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का पेरेफ़िन मोम और हल्के आसवनों (Light distillate) का निर्यात किया गया ।

दिल्ली की शिक्षा संस्थाओं में अनाचार

5390-बी. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री उदिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली की शिक्षा संस्थाओं में कुछ अनाचार एक सामान्य बात हो गई है जैसे—

(i) गलत तरीके अपना कर विद्यार्थियों को तरक्की दी जाती है ;

(ii) जिन प्रबन्धकों, हेडमास्टरों, और अध्यापकों के विरुद्ध दुर्विनियोग और कुप्रबन्ध के आरोप सिद्ध हो जाते हैं, उन्हें केवल दिखावे के लिए ही स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है, किन्तु वास्तव में उन्हें तरक्की दी जाती है ; और

(iii) लेखकों, प्रकाशकों और शिक्षा अधिकारियों ने निम्न स्तरीय पुस्तकें अनुमोदित करा कर रुपया अर्जित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने ऐसे अनाचारों को रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (ख) (i)–(ii) जी नहीं ।

(क) (iii) जी नहीं । शिक्षा विभाग ने विभाग में ही पाठ्यपुस्तकों के निर्माण और प्रकाशन के लिए एक 'यूनिट' स्थापित किया है । उच्च माध्यमिक कक्षाओं (अर्थात नवीं, दसवीं, ग्यारहवीं) के लिए पाठ्यपुस्तकों के सेट का अनुमोदन । सिफारिश माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा की जाती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Primary Education in Calcutta

5390-C. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri N. Dandeker:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new primary schools have been opened in Calcutta after Independence to give effect to the directive principles embodied in Article 45 of the Constitution;

(b) what proportion of children of the age group 5-11 are receiving free education in Calcutta and other urban centres of West Bengal;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the J. P. Naik

report (then Adviser to Education Ministry at the Centre) on primary education and especially to the deplorable state of Primary Education in Calcutta described in the report; and

(d) if so, the steps recommended by the Central Government to implement this report and the action taken by the Government of West Bengal thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Report was sent to the Government of West Bengal for necessary action. The latest report received from them indicates that the Corporation has been requested to prepare a scheme for extending primary education facilities in Calcutta under which it should either bear 50 per cent of the expenditure or levy education cess on municipal properties in Calcutta and the State Government would be prepared to extend financial assistance for this scheme. They are pursuing the matter with the Corporation.

While "free primary education" is the ultimate goal of the State Government, for the present they are striving to provide sufficient educational facilities both free and fee-paying for all children.

The State Government has been requested to send a detailed report on the subject.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS

UPGRADATION OF PADNE BRANCH POST OFFICE IN KERALA

[U.S. Q. No. 1330]

The Minister of State in the Departments of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Jaganatha Rao): In the reply given to the Lok Sabha to the Unstarred question No. 1330 on 2-3-1966 by Shri Mohammed Koya it was stated that no representation had been received to upgrade the Padne Branch post office in Kerala. It is now reported that a representation was received in April, 1964. On examination of the proposal, however, it has been found that upgradation of Padne Branch Office is not justified as financial and work-load standards are not satisfied.

The reply to the question may kindly be read as follows:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Padne Branch Office could not be upgraded since it did not satisfy the standards laid down for upgradation of Branch Offices.

EXPENDITURE ON OFFSHORE DRILLING IN IRAN

[U.S. Q. No. 3064]

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): In reply to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 3064 on 30th March, 1966, regarding expenditure on offshore drilling in Iran, I had stated that the expenditure incurred was "Rs. 6.84 crores upto 31st December, 1965, out of which the share of ONGC is one-third." The correct position is that the whole amount of Rs. 6.84 crores represents ONGC's share of expenditure incurred on oil exploration in Iran's off-shore areas.

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

POWER FAILURE IN DELHI

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Power failure in Delhi"

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): The

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has a number of generating units with the total derated capacity of 101 M.W. . . .

Shri Yashpal Singh: We have already got the copies.

Mr. Speaker: Have copies of the statement already been supplied?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: Yes, they have been given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There is no need to read it out now.

Mr. Speaker: Let hon. Members put their questions now.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6275/66].

Shri Yashpal Singh: Why should the capital be left at the mercy of the Bhakra Dam or the Punjab Government? Why should Delhi not have its own big-power generating house?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The Delhi power is met by two sources, one from the thermal station in Delhi itself, and the other from Bhakra hydro-power. Hydro-power is much cheaper, and the Delhi people will get electricity much cheaper if it comes from Bhakra.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): These power failures have become the rule in Delhi and not the exception. May I ask the hon. Minister whether Delhi will be made self-sufficient in power supply during the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: We are taking steps to increase the power capacity so far as Delhi is concerned. Even with regard to the thermal power, there is already a programme under which three units are being put up under the Indraprastha Extension Scheme, and by the end of this year, we shall get three more units of 50 M.W. each, and there is already a proposal to put up a fourth unit in a few months' time.

Apart from this, as has been explained by my colleague, we are trying to get this hydel power because it is cheaper for the Delhi people to get this power from Nangal. Unfortunately, due to the failure of rains last year, that is, in 1965, it has not been possible for us to get the average power from Nangal as we used to get before. Formerly, we used to get about 60 MW. but now it has been reduced to 25 to 30 M.W. But I hope that with the improvement of water supply position at Nangal after this better weather, we may be able to get a better supply of power.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): What I would like to know is whether any overall assessment has made, as was promised to be made last year,—because these power failures are chronic—about the requirements of Delhi, and whether arrangements could not have been made in advance to avoid the power failure which has been occasioned. May I know the reasons for this power failure?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The power failure has entirely been due to lightning having struck one of the sub-stations at Panipat. So, nobody can say anything against this. It is just an accident. There are three lightning arrestors on one line and three lightning arrestors on the other line. There are actually two circuits; in order to safeguard the interests of Delhi, we have laid two circuits. It is just unfortunate that this has happened like this. If two lightning arrestors on the same circuit had been affected, then there would have been no trouble. But, unfortunately, one on each circuit has gone due to the very heavy discharge of the lightning that struck that sub-station.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it is a fact that there is a power shortage in Delhi practically every year? Either there is a power shortage or there is no water or there is scarcity of water practi-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

cally every year in Delhi, and this has become a regular feature. The hon. Minister has assured us many times in this House that the situation is likely to improve and they are going to have a permanent solution. May I know what the permanent solution is and when there is going to be self-sufficiency in Delhi?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I must say that there is no power shortage in Delhi. While the rest of the country suffers, there is no power shortage here. What happened in this case was that there was a power failure accidentally. I may also submit that Delhi probably will be the only place in India which will have a large amount of surplus power, after the introduction or the completion of the three units which the hon. Minister has referred to, and we are also going to get 44 M.W. from Bhakra Canal (Right Bank).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है, और यहां प्रति वर्ष ही गर्मियों में बिजली और बरसात में पानी का अभाव हो जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार अपनी ओर से राजधानी के लिये पानी और बिजली की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाती है तो क्या किन्हीं औद्योगिक संगठनों ने सरकार को इस प्रकार के आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं, या अपनी सेवायें अर्पित की हैं, कि अगर उन को बिजली तैयार करने की सुविधा दी जाये तो वे सस्ते रेट पर भी दे सकते हैं और साथ ही दिल्ली में बिजली की कमी न हो । यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I have already submitted, there is no shortage of power in Delhi. There is plenty of power in Delhi and it will be there in the next few months also. But it must be known that Delhi is expanding in a very large way so that I acknowledge that there is a certain shortage of drinking water. That is because of other reasons, not that the quantum of water is insufficient but the distribution system is not able to cope with the rapid expansion that is occurring in Delhi City.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : राजधानी में बिजली का अभूतपूर्व संकट उपभोक्ताओं ने महसूस किया है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार क्या कोई कमेटी नियुक्त करना चाहती है जो कि इसके ऊपर विस्तारपूर्वक विचार करे और अपने विचार प्रकट करे ताकि इस तरीके का वाकया फिर भविष्य में न होने पावे ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The power failure occurred due to lightning. There is no necessity to appoint a committee to go into it. Unfortunately, it took some time to locate it; the party went searching for it right up to Delhi and it could locate it only after nearly 16 hours. That was the trouble. Otherwise, there is no necessity for a committee to go into it. It is a very simple case of an accident that occurred.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since for 40 per cent of the power supply in this city we have to depend on Punjab, and then there are vagaries also, may I know whether Government are in a position to assure us that Delhi is going to be made self-sufficient and the dependence on Punjab is going to be done away with?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Delhi will have a lot of power. We are going to set up four more units, of which three are in an advanced stage, of 50 M.W. Actually, we are going to supply power to Punjab; out of the three units, one will be going to Punjab. Besides these, we are also going to construct another station, the Badarpur station, which has been sanctioned, which will have 300M.W. So Delhi will have a large amount power.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो नंगल से बिजली नहीं मिली, यह क्या पानी की कमी के कारण नहीं मिली या कोई मशीनरी खराब थी, उसके कारण नहीं मिली ? यदि मशीनरी खराब थी तो उसके कारण क्या थे और जैसा अभी आपने बताया कि कुछ कारखाने आप और चलाने वाले हैं यहां पर बिजली की कमी के कारण तो एक ओर तो कहते हैं कि कमी नहीं है और एक ओर कहते हैं कि कमी के कारण कारखाने चला रहे हैं, तो दोनों में कौन सी बात सही है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The new units will naturally have to cope with an increasing load. The accident occurred due to lightning arresters having been affected. There is an instrument called lightning arrester, a device which will save the machinery from being spoiled. When it was subjected to a heavy discharge of lightning, two of them gave way.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहला भाग यह पूछा था कि नंगल से बिजली न मिलने के कारण क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां कोई खराबी नहीं हुई । वह तो कहते हैं कि यहां जो एक इंस्ट्रूमेंट था वह खराब हो गया....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पंजाब और दिल्ली में दोनों जगह बिजली की कमी हुई..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो एक इंस्ट्रूमेंट था जो लाइटनिंग गिरने के कारण खराब हुआ, जहां तक मैं समझा वह यही कि बिजली गिरने से खराब हुआ.....

श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद : मैं बता देता हूं । एक चीज है लाइटनिंग अरेस्टर । जब बिजली चमकती है और बिजली पड़ती है तो एक इंस्ट्रूमेंट होता है जो उस बिजली को रोकता है । वह खराब होने की वजह से बिजली जो है वह नंगल में यहां नहीं आ सकी.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : और पंजाब में भी नहीं आयी ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद : पानीपत में लाइटनिंग अरेस्टर खराब हुआ, उसके कारण यह कमी हुई और यहां 21 घंटे बिजली नहीं आयी । उसका कारण यह नहीं था कि बिजली नहीं थी बल्कि उस इंस्ट्रूमेंट के खराब होने के कारण बिजली नहीं आयी ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : जब कभी दिल्ली में बिजली और पानी के वितरण का इन्तजाम हट जाता है और बिजली और पानी में कटौती की जाती है तो क्या यह बात सही है कि कटौती केवल जहां घनी आबादी है गरीब आदमियों की, वहीं की जाती है और जो अमीर इलाके हैं उनके बारे में दूसरा रुख अपनाया जाता है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the case of electricity, there is no such distinction made or is possible. As I submitted already, there is no shortage as such of power in Delhi. There was power failure—that is quite true—for a few hours.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा मेरा प्रश्न उनको समझा दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं है कि उन्हीं हिस्सों में कटौती की जाय ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या उनके पास ऐसी शिकायतें आयी हैं ?

12.24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAPERS RE: OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): On behalf of Shri Ala-

[Shri Iqbal Singh]

gesan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following:

(1) Certified Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1963-64 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-sec. (4) of sec. 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959; and

(2) Statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6276/66].

12.12-1|4 hrs.

RE: PLANNING MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON HIS VISIT TO U.S.A.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): A little while ago I had given a short notice question on one important matter. We were told that on his visit to the USA recently the Planning Minister, Shri Asoka Mehta, would make a statemet after he returned. Now he has come back. Three days have passed. I had already given notice of a privilege motion. Today I find a news item which says 'Mehta awaits clearance from Washington'. How long are we to wait for the promised statement? Three days have passed. The whole world knows about it and only this Parliament cannot be taken into confidence about this matter. We would like to know what has happened.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Government are going to make a statement on the 13th day after tomorrow.

Shri Daji (Indore): Why should it take so long?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Because we cannot raise a discussion on it. That is really what they are angling for. Parliament is going to adjourn on the 17th and if it is made day after tomorrow, very little time will be left so that it will not be possible to have a discussion on that. Also, first they want to get President Johnson's O.K. before they make their statement here.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): There have been press reports about this. There is one in which the name of the correspondent has been given. In the *Sunday Standard* of 8th May the Express News Service correspondent, Shri T. V. Parasuram, says—I take it that the correspondent takes responsibility for the statement—that 'Mr. Asoka Mehta, just before he left the World Bank building for the airport to catch an Air India plane in New York showed Mr. Woods, President of the World Bank, those parts of his statement which deal with his talks with the Bank, when he speaks before Parliament, so as to ensure that there are no misunderstandings or contradictions later'. Today papers like *The Statesman* report that the delay in the statement is to ensure that synchronisation with what is said by some 'big bug' in America takes place. This is contempt of Parliament, if anything. Mr. Mehta was here yesterday, lolling about. He did not have the courtesy to tell us at least that he was preparing the document and would present a statement. I do not understand this kind of procedure.

In our papers, which have nothing to do with the anti-American campaign in this country, which we are supposed to carry on—and we do it, because we have good reasons to do so—in the papers there are reports of this description.

I am asking for a ruling from you. This Parliament will not listen to the statement unless there is a denial of this statement in the press that the statement tentatively prepared was shown by Mr. Asoka Mehta to Mr. Woods or God knows who. This kind of thing must stop. We are not going

to listen to the statement even. Parliament must not be treated in this kind of fashion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Whether we listen to the statement or not, it is a question of a privilege motion which we have already given notice of. Today again we find 'Mr. Mehta awaits clearance from Washington'.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): What is this clearance?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This is very serious. The Minister should come forward with a statement as early as possible either tomorrow or even earlier. This should not be delayed so long, because if it is true that they are awaiting clearance from Washington, it is a very serious matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Yesterday an *andhi*, storm, was there!

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Times without number, it has been stated in this House that so far as these reports in the press are concerned, many a time they have been proved to be not absolutely correct (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: How much of it is correct?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I cannot vouch for what has appeared in the press. But so far as hon. Members are concerned, they would naturally like to know about what has appeared in the press.

Mr. Speaker: The wishes of the House might be conveyed to him.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I said, a statement will be made day after tomorrow. So far as the denial of what has appeared in the press, about clearance from Washington, is concerned, I do not know. I think my colleague would deal with it. I would request him to say something about it tomorrow.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The privilege motion is there. There is no question of any denial now. Today again, we read that Mr. Chester Bowles had a long discussion yesterday. Now we want that the privilege motion should be brought here and we should be in a position to hear what he has to say on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: A statement has to be made, but so far as the privilege motion is concerned, after hearing the statement if there is something, I might consider. But from what I have seen of the notice, I do not feel inclined, I do not think there is anything of privilege or breach of privilege in that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let us take up the whole issue. Day after day you find that statements have appeared in the press.

Mr. Speaker: Let the statement come.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The statement will be just denying it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I am happy that something has been said about this reports which has been sent by myself, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Madhu Limaye. We have clearly quoted the news broadcast of the 7th May made at 1.30 P.M. and 9 P.M.

The PTI report from Washington says:

> "Mr. Mehta has been given assurances of help by the World Bank and US AID. Before leaving Washington for home, Mr. Mehta had a final meeting with the President of the World Bank, Mr. Woods. They are reported to have agreed on the statement which Mr. Mehta will make in Parliament on the Bank's share in India."

It means this statement will be shown to them and okayed and he will make the statement.

Mr. Speaker: I want to hear that statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When you hear the statement you will not be able to know whether the statement has been okayed by the American Government.

Mr. Speaker: He has assured us that the Minister would make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request you to accept the privilege motion.

Mr. Speaker: No.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस में दो प्रश्नों को जो वास्तव में विभिन्न हैं उनको मिलाया जा रहा है । मैंने अशोक मेहता जी के मिशन के बारे में एक ध्यान दिलाने का नोटिस दिया था उस के जवाब में मुझे को लिखा गया आप के सचिवालय के द्वारा कि खुद अशोक मेहता यहां आने पर तुरन्त अपना निवेदन सदन के सामने रखेंगे इसलिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब मधु लिमये साहब मुश्किल तो यह होती है कि यहां से मिनिस्टर्स चलते हैं तो उसके साथ ही नोटिस भी आ जाते हैं....

श्री मधु लिमये वह तो कहना ही पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय लेकिन वह हो कैसे सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इन का मिशन पूरा होने के बाद मैंने दिया था । इस पर मैं ऐतराज नहीं कर रहा हूं । जो आप ने पत्र भेजा है उस को मैंने माना लेकिन इस में सवाल उठाया गया है विशेषाधिकार का । सवाल इस का नहीं है कि वह क्या निवेदन करते हैं बल्कि सवाल यह है कि जो यहां पर निवेदन मंत्रियों के द्वारा किया जाता है या जिन सवालों को यहां पर बहस के लिए लाया जाता है या जो मेम्बरान लोग यहां पर भाषण करते हैं क्या वे स्वेच्छा से करते है या किसी के दबाव में आ कर करते हैं ? अगर वह किसी के दबाव में आ कर करते हैं तो इस सदन की जो सार्वभौमिकता है उस के ऊपर लांछन लगता है । इसलिये आप इन दो सवालों को न मिलायें । वह दो, या तीन दिन के बाद निवेदन करें । सवाल इतना ही है कि यहां पर जो वक्तव्य होंगे भाषण आदि होंगे जिन सवालों पर यहां पर चर्चा होगी, वह किसी के दबाव में आ कर नहीं होनी चाहिए जिससे कि सदन की सार्वभौमिकता में कमी आ जायेगी । इसी को ले कर विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर आप निर्णय दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कह दिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर आप ने निर्णय नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो दफे दे दिया ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have said that without hearing what the Minister has to say.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that from the notice I do not find any reason to give my consent to the privilege motion. If something comes out in the statement, that would be seen afterwards.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can that be seen.

Mr. Speaker: On the notice received I have given my decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस के ऊपर अलग से सदन के नेता निवेदन करें ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: May I appeal to the hon. Members, if I can, that without hearing the Minister concerned.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : वह रोज सेंट्रल हाल में भाषण देते हैं ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: .... let us not prejudge on the simple report which might have appeared in Washington or anywhere. Let us hear the Minister.

Shri Nambiar: It is coming daily.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस पर अलग निवेदन दें।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is not proper. The Minister is here. You hear him. You have every right to express your opinion after having heard him. It is not proper to prejudge a person without hearing him.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Therefore, I asked you to hold it over since we are waiting for him to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that if after I hear him. I find anything there, I will take it up. I have said that again and again, but she insists that it should be decided immediately.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

ORDERS OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962:—

(1) Order No. 4 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the State of Assam published in Notification No. S.O. 1264 in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1966 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6277/66].

(2) Order No. 14 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the State of Rajasthan Published in Notification No. S.O. 1268 in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6278/66].

STATEMENT ON CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A statement regarding the President's Conference on Industrial Safety held at New Delhi from 11th to 14th December, 1965.

(ii) Summary of proceedings of the above Conference. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6279/66].

(2) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 72|66 published in Kerala Gazetted dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Industrial Establishments (National and Festival—Holidays) Rules, 1959, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Kerala Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 read with clause (c) (iv) of Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6280/66].

(3) A copy of the Report on the fatal accident at Mysore Gold mine, Kolar Gold Field on the 6th February, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6281/66].

12.35½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provi-

[Secretary]

sions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th April, 1966, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

12.35½ hrs.

COMMITTEEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
EIGHTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Eighty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DR. L. M. SINGHVI'S LETTER TO FOOD MINISTER

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): On a matter of personal explanation...

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Are you taking up Orissa. I requested him to make a statement.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We will be making a statement, not today.

Shri Ranga: There will not be any questions on that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We will be making a statement, not today, but we will be making a statement about it.

Yesterday Dr, Singhvi put a question to me which I may read out first:

> "May I know whether Government has taken notice of the observations of this very harsh and improper manner in which the Government of Rajasthan is treating its gram dealers and the tremendous amount of gram valued at about Rs. 8 crores being held up in the mandis of Rajasthan without being bought by the Government or being disposed of in any other way; if so, may I know what is being done in this respect? I sent a detailed letter myself to the hon. Minister along with a copy of the observations made by the High Court. Still nothing has been done."

Then I said:

> "I have lost track of it; I shall try to find out the judgment and go through it."

Naturally, Prof. Ranga intervened saying:

> "Sir, a copy of the judgment was sent to him. He should have been able to take a decision and to something about it. It is mere procrastination, nothing else."

Then further to show that I have been further negligent, another question was put by Dr. Singhvi as under:

> "It is nearly one month ago that a full copy of the judgment was sent to the Minister with a long letter saying that the Government was acting in a manner which did not redound to its credit and that it was going back on the very express promise that it had made to these traders, at the time of obtaining from them certain quantities of gram. Now the Minister says that he has lost track of it. A whole month has gone and nothing has been done."

My answer was:

> "Generally, I look into the various letters written by the hon. Members, but I do not recollect to have seen this."

I have gone through the files, I do not know whether the hon. Member means that he has sent two letters, one with the observations in the judgment, some extracts, and later on another letter along with the full judgment, but as far as the first letter is concerned, referred to in his remarks.

> "I sent a detailed letter myself to the hon. Minister along with a copy of the observations made by the High Court. Still nothing has been done."

I respectfully submit that I received a letter on the 15th March, and on the 25th March a letter has been sent to Dr. Singhvi by Shri Govinda Menon explaining what action has been taken on his letter and on the observations in the judgment. It might be he may be dissatisfied with it, that is a different thing.

In the same way, when he put a question later, he gave an impression to the House that in spite of one or two letters it has been completely ignored and no action has been taken. I respectfully submit it is completely wrong. On the 25th March a letter has been sent to him explaning the action taken. To say that the action is not adequate or that our judgment has been wrong in taking the action is quite a different thing. It gave an impression that I had not taken any action on this basis, but I find I have endorsed it to my colleague, and Shri Govinda Menon has sent a reply immediately on the 25th March. I am sorry this wrong impression was created. I hope it was not done intentionally. Still, I have been wronged, naturally provoking the Professor to say something against me.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): After you had written, you should not have forgotten.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not that I agree with anything that the Professor says, because he can take liberties with me because of our relationship, that is quite a different thing, but I submit to the House that I generally look into the papers and reply immediately as justified, and a reply has gone to him.

An hon. Member: What is your relationship with the Professor?

Mr. Speaker: Why probe into that!

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I think it would have been far more appropriate to send me a copy of Mr. Subramaniam's statement, which came to me as a surprise, as I think it did to the House, five minutes before 12, which he was going to make. Yesterday evening he sent me a copy of the letter which he says was sent by Shri Govinda Menon of which unfortunately, I have no recollection whatever. Be that as it may, if you look at the language which has been used, I said:

> "I sent a detailed letter myself to the hon. Minister along with a copy of the observations made by the High Court. Still nothing has been done."

Very serious observations were made by the High Court. Even the letter a copy of which was sent to me yesterday says that at this distance of time, it is not feasible to do this or that. Immediately after the judgment was delivered, perhaps within a week, I had sent those observations. I believe I sent him another letter also; I will check up.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not so.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into the merits of the reply.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is a misleading reply.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question. Yesterday when Dr. Singhvi raised the point, he created the im-

[Mr. Speaker]

pression that no reply has been sent to him. Rather there was excitement. Mr. Ranga stood up and was very angry that the Minister had shown discourtesy to the Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It was righteous indignation.

Mr. Speaker: If all the facts were true, it was righteous. I also supported him and said that the Ministers should send a reply when they receive any communication from a member. When the Minister said that he has no recollection about it, there was indignation. Now Dr. Singhvi says he has no recollection about it. What shall we do now? We should realise that it is possible that lapses might occur and one might not have a recollection whether even he has got a letter. It is possible on all sides. There ought to be greater toleration on the part of Members when they accuse each other or use strong language.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: A negative statement cannot be made more positive....

Mr. Speaker: That was not your position yesterday that a negative statement has been made.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have not received that letter; I have no recollection of this letter from Mr. Subramaniam.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackore): Generally Ministers' letters are brought to us by peons and somebody signs. He should check up.

Mr. Speaker: He might check up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of personal explanation, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: About the merits of the reply, whether adequate attention has been given or whether something else ought to have been done is a different matter. That cannot be discussed now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I accept your ruling. My point is two-fold. I still say that nothing has been done. It is said even by the Minister that nothing has been done.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not that nothing has been done. Something has been done. If it does not satisfy the hon. Member that is a different thing. I have taken action. According to the hon. Member, it may not be adequate.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is unfair to me. In the first place, the statement should have been made available to me before it was allowed to be circulated among the Members.

Mr. Speaker: He said he got it yesterday evening.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Not the statement that is sought to be made today. Yesterday evening he sent me a letter enclosing a copy of Mr. Govinda Menon's letter.

Mr. Speaker: When was the copy of the statement made today supplied to the Member?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Today at the Notice Office, just as I was coming in.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to correct it and he has corrected it. It is only a question of fact.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I crave your indulgence to put two facts before the House. This statement is not only in respect of that letter, but there are three paragraphs....

Mr. Speaker: Merits of the reply cannot be discussed now. I am concerned only with this fact whether a reply was sent to the hon. Member in response to the communication he had sent. Yesterday the House got the wrong impression that it had not been attended to. That is the only thing we are concerned with now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I insist on my rights as a Member.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him an opportunity.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is worse than not allowing an opportunity, because I am not able to make clear anything I want to say. I am asked to sit down. The Minister was allowed to read the questions asked, the answers given and to make reference to the letter. He is allowed to make reference in that statement even to the substance of the whole matter. So far as the Minister and Member are concerned, they must be treated equally.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विनती करना चाहता हूं कि डायरेक्शन 115 के अधीन माननीय सदस्य को मौका दे दीजिए ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : उस के लिए पहले स्पीकर को लिखना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं । माननीय सदस्य को इस तरह बीच में खड़े हो कर नहीं बोलना चाहिए ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: When a statement is permitted to be made by the Minister on all these matters, why should a Member concerned be denied the opportunity of traversing the same ground?

Mr. Speaker: I am telling you again and again that the only thing we are concerned with at this moment is.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are we not concerned with this statement?

Mr. Speaker: It is only the question of fact whether a reply was sent or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can write to you under Direction 115.

Mr. Speaker: He might write to me.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने यही तो कहा था, लेकिन आप नाराज हो गये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नाराज इस लिए हुआ था कि एक मेम्बर साहब बोल रहे थे और आप बीच में खड़े हो कर बोलने लगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : चूंकि यह बहस लम्बी होती जा रही है, इसलिये मैंने कहा कि आप माननीय सदस्य को डायरेक्शन 115 के अधीन इजाजत दे दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दरमियान में क्यों इन्टरप्ट करते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन की कार्यवाही में मदद करना हमारा हक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह इन्टरप्ट करने का हक नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इन्टरप्शन नहीं है मैंने आप से निवेदन किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो इन्टरप्शन है । इन्टरप्शन और क्या होता है ?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The clarification should be made simultaneously. After this statement has been made, I have no opportunity of clarifying the position. This is certainly hard on any Member concerned.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want to say?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I started by saying that so far as this letter is concerned, a copy of which was sent to me yesterday, I have not seen it, and to the best of my knowledge, I have not received it. Be that as it may, the question is, when observations are made by a High Court on a certain matter which are adverse

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

to the Government, which pointedly say that the Government have acted improperly and without any semblance of authority under the law and when the judgment says that the Government should act in a particular manner and hope is expressed in the judgment, why should that portion of the judgment not be implemented? In this statement that has been made, opportunity has been taken not only to mention that a letter was sent, which as I submitted I have not received, but opportunity has been taken also to say that it was not possible to single out a particular firm for relaxation of the ban on export. Whoever wants relaxation for a particular firm? An impression is sought to be created by this statement as if what was sought was a relaxation of the ban in favour of a particular firm. That is not so. The position is, a batch of writ petitions were filed and the observations apply to the entire range of transactions of the Government of Rajasthan in respect of this ban which was imposed according to the High Court judgment without any semblance of authority.

The second point made in this statement is that it would have been inappropriate and inexpedient to allow the firm to do this. How is it that in the first instance they did make this allowance and permitted the firms to export and later on, when they had procured grams at a rate less than the market price, the Government did not allow them to export? They went back on the expressed promises made by the Govment. These two misunderstandings specifically are sought to be created by this statement, which should be clarified.

About the letter, I would like to verify further whether I have received it.

Mr Speaker: That is not relevant just at this moment.

12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO NOMINATE MEMBERS

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I beg to move:

> "That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate three members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee, in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shri Abid Ali, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair and Shri M. Govinda Reddy from the Committee and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

An hon. Member: Is that the rule?

Mr. Speaker: I enquired from the Chairman. Probably, they have said that their Members would continue only for a term of two years and after every two years they would change their Members on the Public Undertakings Committee. In our House it is co-terminus with the House. (*Interruptions*) I am told the rule has been changed.

Shri Daji (Indore): How?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, I am a member of the Rules Committee. It has not been communicated to us.

Mr. Speaker: I will find out.

Shri Daji: Even Rajya Sabha has no right. This Committee was constituted on the basis of a resolution passed by this House.

Mr. Speaker: Whether they have any right or not, the question is that these members have resigned. What can we do if they resign?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can we change a rule....

Mr. Speaker: A question was put to me and so I said that I was told like that. Otherwise, the only question before us is that these members have resigned.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): So far as the present Committee is concerned, it is co-terminus with the House. But for future, probably, the rule has been amended.

Shri Daji: By whom? The House has passed the resolution. No rule can amend a resolution of the House. It is a substantive resolution passed by the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification, and guidance I wish to raise a two-fold question. One is about the rules which are reported to have been modified that you are taking up. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The question here is that the Rajya Sabha members have resigned. There is no other question at this moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, my question is this. Three members have resigned and this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that these vacancies be filled. As far as I can recollect, this Committee has taken over all the functions of both the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee with regard to public undertakings—I suppose I am right. Now, as a *modus vivendi* or, may I say, *via media*, at that time when this Committee was constituted, the other House, Rajya Sabha, was asked to associate its Members with the Public Undertakings Committee. We were given to understand at that time—and you would recollect, Sir, there was a lot of delay also because of some differences that had cropped up—that was my impression any way—that this was going to be not a permanent arrangement but only a *pro tem* arrangement. Far be it from me, Sir, to cast any reflection upon the Members of Rajya Sabha who are members of this Committee—they are esteemable, competent, hard-working pains-taking, industrious and diligent. But, Sir, may I request you to clarify and tell the House whether in view of the fact that the other House cannot associate its Members with the Estimates Committee—that is he rule now, that is never done, that has never been done and I hope it will never be done—is it possible, is it desirable, however esteemable and competent they may be, that the other House should be asked to continue to associate its Members with this Committee on Public Undertakings?

The second question I want to raise is, is it open to this House to move similar motions in regard to other matters also? Concretely, according to Press reports which I read yesterday, you have been pleased to nominate a Member of this House as the sole plenipotentiary of this House to a conference in London. Is it open to this House to recommend to Rajya Sabha, in a similar manner, that that House do nominate the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha as the representative of Rajya Sabha for that conference? If it is open to us to do so, we will bring a motion that the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha may be nominated as the representative of Rajya Sabha to that conference.

Mr. Speaker: The second one is beside the point, we are not concerned with that. Just at this moment the only question is this. We have already decided in this House that the Members from Rajya Sabha shall be associated in this Committee on Public Undertakings. That decision stands.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought it was temporary.

Mr. Speaker: No no. That we decided and the resolution was passed here. It is in pursuance of that that we are doing this (*Interruption*). I

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

shall put the motion to the House. The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate three members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee, in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shri Abid Ali, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair and Shri M. Govinda Reddy from the Committee and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.57 hrs.

KERALA BUDGET, 1966-67 GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (Kerala)—(*Contd.*).

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1966-67. The Minister may reply to the debate.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was very gratifying to note yesterday that for the most part the debate on the Kerala Appropriation Bill concentrated on the economic development and the well being of the State. It is very happy and satisfying to note that Members from all parts of India are equally and genuinely keen in the welfare of our countrymen from Kerala.

Sir, a number of points have been made. A number of suggestions as also some criticisms were also made; particularly, charges of neglect and discrimination were levelled against the Government. I would like to deal with those charges first. So far as the question of neglect of the problems of Kerala is concerned, I want to emphasise and emphatically state that although some of the problems that have been mentioned are there, to say that they have been neglected from here is not true and it is unfair.

One of the points made by some hon. Members, both on this side as well as on the other side, was that the Plan programmes in Kerala have been less, the size of the Plan successively has been smaller for Kerala and that central assistance or the help that has been given from the Centre has been less for Kerala compared to the help given to other States and that in this matter Kerala has been discriminated against. The facts are entirely different. About the first point, I would say that it is the policy of the Government to help the weaker States, economically backward States. I do not want to call Kerala a backward State. Kerala is forward almost in everything except in economic means. I can say it is more an under-developed State. In this connection, I would like to say that it is not only their own resources that account for the increased or higher developmental growth but it is their own effort that counts. I want to distinguish resources from the effort. It is the organisational pattern, the political stability and various other factors that go into the development of a State. For example, take the case of Punjab. Although in the First, Second and Third Plans Punjab started in a very unfavourable situation, in a disadvantageous situation, they made the best out of them because of the vigour of the people.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): It is nearer to Delhi. That is the reason.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am coming to that. The resources provided for Kerala compare favourably with the resources provided to other States.

The facts speak for themselves. I started saying that Members from both sides have made this charge. It will be my effort to show that there has been no discrimination.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Can you deny the fact?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Let us see what has happened about Central assistance.

13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

States like Kerala, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jmmu and Kashmir have been provided with relatively larger share of Central assistance than other States. Taking Kerala alone, in the Third Plan, for an actual outlay of about Rs. 180 crores the Central assistance was Rs. 126 crores, that is, 70 per cent.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: In the First Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In the last five years.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What about the First Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not on the First Plan at the moment.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: You cannot be.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: During the last five years Central assistance was Rs. 126 crores, that is, 70 per cent, while the all-India average was only 61.2 per cent. Let us look to the near future, why go to the distant past. Even if there has been some mistake in the First Plan, my point is that it has been corrected and more than corrected in the Third Plan and in the Fourth Plan we are following that policy of treating the economically underdeveloped States relatively better than other States. This year also, that is, in the first year of the Fourth Plan, the ratio of Central assistance to the Plan of Kerala is 70 per cent as against the all India average which has gone down from 61 per cent to 54 per cent. It should be clear that increasingly higher share is being given to States like Kerala. In fact, States like Maharashtra or Bengal, which are more developed States and are relatively in a better position, have a complaint that at their cost we are transferring the resources to the other States. This may be true or not; that is a different matter. But the point is that the charge that we are discriminating against underdeveloped States like Kerala or others is not true. We are trying to do our best with the limited resources that we have to distribute them as judiciously and as best as we can to achieve the best growth rate that we can do.

As I said, I am one with hon. Members. Some of the problems that they have mentioned are not only the problems of Kerala. Whether it is unemployment or low standard of living or various other matters, they are national problems and let us put our resources to correct them and develop the country and Kerala, all together. But I would plead with hon. Members that there should not be any misgiving created that Kerala is being discriminated against.

Then, a point was made—the hon. Member is not here—and I was surprised while listening to him yesterday when he said that on the one hand Kerala was suffering for want of funds, the development rate was going down or has gone down and, on the other, there was surrender of funds. I was surprised because I knew—I have been keeping a watch over the progress in Kerala for a number of months—that actually there has been demand for more and more funds and not surrender of funds. When he said this I was surprised.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): I am sorry, Sir, I must interrupt the hon. Minister. I must request him

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

to look at the Appropriation Accounts again....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That we will do later.

Shri Ravindra Varma: .....because what he says is in direct contradiction with the Appropriation Accounts which have been presented to the House.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We will go into them on the proper occasion. I am not on the Appropriation Accounts now. Let me make my point clear.

Shri Ravindra Varma: It is not clear; therefore, it must be made clear how it can be, when the Auditor-General has presented the Appropriation Accounts....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That may be on a different matter. What I am saying is that taking the last five years the actual performance in the States Third Plan would be of the order of Rs. 180 crores. The original Plan was for Rs. 170 crores and as a result of various changes which the House is aware of and at the demand of hon. Members last year, we went into this question. We sent out a team because there was demand for more funds and we provided more funds. The Plan was for Rs. 10 crores more than what was the actual Plan. So, to say that there has been a surrender of funds is not correct. There has been no surrender of funds; actually, the actual performance is more than the Plan provided for. In individual items the accounts may be revealing something and I can discuss it with Shri Varma.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Not one or two per cent but up to ninety per cent there was surrender.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then, how has it gone up by Rs. 10 crores?

Shri Maniyangadan: You ask the State Government.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For that we have to have detailed examination. We cannot waste the time of the House over that. Some committee can go into it or hon. Members can sit with us in the Consultative Committee and we can discuss it. There is an overall increase and there cannot be any surrender.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am sorry I have to interrupt the Minister again. The hon. Minister is almost, palpably misleading the House when he suggests that, I said yesterday that the Appropriation Accounts submitted to the House....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry, I am not referring to the hon. Member, Shri Varma. I think, the hon. Member is on a different point. I have no grouse against him. I said specifically that the hon. Member, Shri Singhvi, is not here who made the point that there was shortfall and surrender of funds and I said that when we have provided more funds—it is not the Plan allocation but the actual performance in the State's Third Plan—Rs. 10 crores more than originally provided for, how can there be a surrender? That is the point I am meeting. He is referring to some accounts. That may be true; I am not questioning it. We can sit together and discuss, but the mixing of the two is not correct. I am not referring to the hon. Member's point.

Then, some hon. Member mentioned that no new irrigation scheme was taken up in the Third Plan. Again, I am surprised to see how such a statement can be made. The fact is that six new projects were included in the State's Third Plan over and above the spill-over schemes of the Second Plan. The available resources were spread over all the schemes with the result that the benefits from them were delayed. Actually, in-

stead of six, if two, three or four schemes had been taken up, most of them or some of them would have fructified and the benefits would have come. But the fact is that six new schemes were undertaken and during the last two years determined efforts were made to complete the older projects and additional outlays were also sanctioned for them. As many as eight of them will be completed in all respects this year.

Another point that was made was that a new scheme, like the Kallada scheme, should be taken up. This is a new scheme.

Shri Maniyangadan: This was in the Third Plan.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes.

Shri Ravindra Varma: How is it a new scheme then?

Shri Warior (Trichur): When they take it up, it becomes new; when Members take it up, it becomes old.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Kallada scheme has not yet started though it was included in the Third Plan.

Shri Maniyangadan: Preliminary work.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Final technical clearance has been given and the State Government would be starting work on the project this year itself. I think, that should satisfy the hon Members.

A point was made about another project, the Edamalayar Project. The Committee on Public Undertakings has also referred to this point and I shall certainly look into this matter.

Some hon. Members, including Shri Sreekantan Nair, said that urgent steps should be taken for increasing food production in the State. In this year's Plan we have taken note of this and we have provided new programmes and additional funds so that the food production should increase. Already, a new high yielding variety of paddy has been included, firstly, on an experimental basis on 700 acres of private land. The produce from that has been very good and it is expected that this massive programme will be taken up this year which, I am sure, will lead to higher yield or production. There is a drive for introducing this in 5 lakh acres this year. If we are able to do that and achieve that higher yield, certainly that will mean a very large augmentation of food production in Kerala.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): All other States will envy Governor's rule; everybody would want Governor's rule.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): President's rule.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then, my hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma referred to certain recommendations made by the Committee on Public Undertakings regarding the State Government Industries. I can assure him that Government would see to it that expeditious action is taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

A point was made by some hon. Members that communication in the State is inadequate and that the funds allotted are rather meagre. I wish to point out that substantial progress has been made in the State during the Third Five Year Plan. In the State sector, the actual outlay was Rs. 11.5 crores as against the Plan provision of Rs. 9 crores. In the Central sector, that is, National Highways, West Coast Roads, etc., there was an outlay of Rs. 3.5 crores during the Third Plan making a total of expenditure on Roads alone to Rs. 15 crores. The actual performance, the physical performance, in the Third Plan has been that 3,540 kilometres of road were laid in the State and as many as 111 major bridges were completed and opened to traffic. In fact, the State's average of surfaced roads

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

to the total area is nearly thrice the all India average.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What is the proportion to its population?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The charge made is that roads are inadequate in Kerala. I am answering that. If you take the average of the country, the average of Kerala is thrice the all India average. I can concede that there should be more roads and more funds should be available. But to say that that we have not paid any attention to it is not correct. Of course, we have to provide for more and more roads and we should do more. There I agree. But I was going to give this figure only to illustrate that the charge made by some Members is not correct.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I request you to go into the Planning Committee's Report in which the question of roads is specifically dealt with at p. 41? There you will find that for a lakh of population, the figure is 61.8 whereas the all India average is 94.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The point is this. To say that we have not paid any attention to communication is not correct. I agree that more communication should be provided. Kerala has special problem because of its topography and features. I agree that we must have more and more communications. I am only saying that we are aware of this and subject to our resources, we have not neglected it although more need to be done. That is the point.

Then, about tourism, Kerala is one of the most beautiful parts of the country. It offers vast resources for the development of tourism. I agree with the hon. Members that it has a variety, the vegetations, the beauty, the back-waters that provide beaches and the beach like Kovalam is one of the most beautiful beaches in the world. I have seen it myself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Bihar is not so pretty?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I confess Bihar is not so pretty. Kerala is much more. It offers vast resources for the development of tourism. Take a small country like Honk Kong. Its net earning from tourism is somethink like Rs. 120 crores to Rs. 130 crores every year. They more than balance their budget. They have a budgetary deficit and they balance it. In a country like India, it offers so much and yet the tourist earning is only Rs. 22 crores a year. There is an enormous scope for development on the West Coast of Kerala and at other places. The Government is giving attention to it. We need to have more investment on things like hotels and various other things, providing all the facilities to attract tourists, to make them comfortable and all that. We have to do a lot. There are no two opinions on that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To make them comfortable?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes; otherwise, they will not come. We have to make them comfortable. The whole world does it. Unless you do it, you will not get them. That is why you are not getting them. What is the harm in it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Agreed.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About private forests, I think, I will draw their attention about this that early action has to be taken to ensure that these areas are utilised ot the best interest of the State and the country.

A number of other local issues were referred in the various speeches of the hon. Members. For want of time and for want of information also —I cannot get it so quickly—I am not able to deal with them. But I can assure them that in respect of each of them, I will draw the attention of the State Government to take note of them.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What about the regional disparity that is being indulged in? You have neglected the Malabar area.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That we shall discuss when we discuss the Plan. That is a larger issue. If you want to take the time of the House, I can give my opinion.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: The regional disparity continues. What have you done to minimise that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are trying..

Shri A. V. Raghavan: You are not trying; you are neglecting it even now under the President's rule.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think, the hon. Member's sentiment is carrying him...

Shri A. V. Raghavan: It is not a sentiment. Has he ever been to Balabar area?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Similarly, about the power position in Kerala, particularly in the last two years, we have tried to see that the power position improves and as per physical achievements, it has done better than before. We have provided additional funds in the last two years so as to make an investment of Rs. 59 crores as against the Plan target of Rs. 43 crores. As much as 15.5 crores were given more so that the power requirements are met. The installed capacity in the last year of the Third Plan was 192.5 MW and it will increase to 546.5 MW.

Shri Ravindra Varma: What is the use of telling the House that it will increase to so much? What is the present position? We would like to know that.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: How many factories were running and how many more have been set up?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will increase to that by the end of this year. I am not talking of 10 years hence.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): I want to know the position about last year. What was the position during the Third Plan period?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot go on answering like that.

So far as the question of the thermal plant is concerned, it is true that the State Government wanted to establish a 100 MW thermal plant. This question was gone into by a technical committee and they recommended that a 30 MW plant will be all right.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What about the Public Undertakings Committee's recommendation on that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have the opinion of one technical committee against another.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister tell the House what is the present deficit? Is it 30 MW or more? If it is more, is the installation of a 30 MW plant sufficient?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are not going on the question of deficit. That is not the point. When we have the regional grids that we are putting up, the whole power programme on national scale, the expectation is that the deficit in one State will be met over by another.

Shri Warior: If the grids are coming up, why not have a 100 MW plant?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not want these interruptions. It is better I sit down if the Members do not want me to reply.

Shri Warior: We should have some justification for that. There must be some logic in what the hon. Minister says.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He may not agree with the logic. I am giving the logic which, I think, is strong enough.

The point is that it is not the deficit in power of a particular area but,

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

as I said, it has got to be met in all areas of that State. For this purpose, a thermal plant was felt as a necessity. This was felt necessary in order to stabilise the power. Thermal power plant is not only a necessity in Kerala but also in Madras and other States because of paucity of rainfall and lack of storage capacity of water. Because of this, there is a great variation in the power load. In order to stabilise that, a thermal plant was considered necessary. From that point of view, this matter was looked into by a Technical Committee. This Committee considered it necessary to establish a 30 M.W. Thermal Plant as that will meet the situation of variations in load factor at the moment. If it is found necessary to have another unit of 30 M.W. or to make this 30 M.W. to 100 or 200 that would be looked into.

Then I come to the last point about the pay revision and threatened N.G.O strike. The point made here is that we have not accepted the recommendations of the Pay Commission which has gone into the question in great detail. The real fact is that very few changes were made by Government in the recommendations of the Commission and the changes made were all in the interests of low-paid employees and in the nature of reducing the benefits in the higher scales. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I dispute this.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As far as higher grades of pay are concerned, the recommendation was that the dearness allowance upto an income limit of Rs. 1,200 per month, should be brought down to Rs. 1,000 per month. There is another recommendation of the Commission. The highest scale of pay for a State Government employee was Rs. 1,500—1,800. This was reduced by the Government to Rs. 1,300—1,700.

Coming to the lowest levels, while the scales of pay recommended by the Commission were Rs. 60—70 and 65—75, the Government revised them to Rs. 60—75 and 65—80 respectively. Similarly, the Government have also introduced an intermediate higher scale for the headmasters of primary schools. For this, there was a demand of Rs. 125—175. These were the amendments suggested by Government to the pay-scales. Now the demand of the N.G.Os. comes to so much that it is beyond the Government to bear that. The total cost of revision undertaken comes to Rs. 12.5 crores per annum; there is already a pressure on the exchequer of Kerala Government. On the top of it, these amendments have been made. The concessions offered would cost Rs. 75 lakhs more every year. If we accept the demands of the N.G.Os. as made at the moment, that would cost the exchequer Rs. 5 to 6 crores per annum. The State Government is not able to bear this. The only policy declaration that was made was that the pay-scales would be something similar to those obtaining in Madras State. This has been brought into effect. Therefore, on this ground also, I think that there is not a strong case for meeting the demands of the N.G.Os.

With these words, I commend these demands for consideration of the House.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: With your permission, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken by Government to implement the Land Reforms—his favourite subject?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I may inform the hon. Members that I do not have all the information about it with me at the moment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of of the State of Kerala, to complete the sums necssary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. I to XXXIV, XXXVI to XLI, XLIII to XLIX, LI to LIII and LV."

Motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,60, 500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax."

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,81,06,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Land Revenue."

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29, 94,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Excise."

DEMAND NO. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,75,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on/ the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Taxes on Vehicles."

DEMAND NO. V—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,96,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on, the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Stamps."

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION FEES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,56,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Registration Fees."

DEMAN NO. VII—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,11,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of State Legislature."

DEMAND No. VIII—ELECTIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,41,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of Elections."

DEMAND No. IX— HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,48,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff."

DEMAND No. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,98,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of District Administration and Miscellaneous."

DEMAND No. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,43,700/-be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to uefray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,46,41,200/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, inrespect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XIV—STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,52,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'State Insurance and Misecellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XV—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,16,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Scientific Department."

DEMAND No. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,63,700/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to dfray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND No. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,13,72,700/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,08,900/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Technical Education.' "

DEMAND No. XIX—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,95,68,800/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,27,57,200/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Public Health.' "

DEMAND No. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,76,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND No. XXII—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,42,35,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77, 82,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of of March, 1967, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,78,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND No. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,14,800 be granted to the Presi-

dent, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,27,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,97,800 be granted to the President, eut of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, n respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,59,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND No. XXIX—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,67,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,83,700 be granted to the President, of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'HarijanWelfare'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,47,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'.

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3, 13,02,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of Marh, 1967, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,66,52,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,67,500 be granted to the President, out if the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,02,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,26,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,74,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,98,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,75,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the harges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATION AND ASSIGNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,76,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments'."

DEMAND No. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,48,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Capital Out lay on 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,99,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in ourse of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement'."

DEMAND NO. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,90,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND NO. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,79,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,54,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

DEMAND NO. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,61,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forest'."

DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.2, 97,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,99,500 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Scheme of Government Trading'."

DEMAND No. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,49,43,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

13.25 hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL* 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1966-67.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1966-67."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Bhagat: I introduce† the Bill. I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the Financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the Financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.27 hrs.

PRODUCE CESS BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we shall take up Produce Cess Bill.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to move:‡

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of cess on certain produce for the improvement and development of the methods of cultivation and marketing of such produce and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated the 11-5-1966.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Sir, the Produce Cess Bill is primarily concerned with the realisation of cess levied on various agricultural produces, in particular, cotton, copra and oilseeds, with a view to financing the improvement and development aof methods of cultivation and marketing of the related produce. As the House is aware, the commodity committees which have recently been abolished, were financed by the proceeds of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 and the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946. As part of the reorganisation of agricultural research in the country, it was decided that the research programmes should have a central coordination and direction and should, therefore, function under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The development, marketing and other functions of these committees such as there were, have been placed in the direct charge of the Department of Agriculture, assisted by the Development Councils formed for the purpose. Although the Commodity Committees have been abolished, it follows, the requirements of funds for research and development continues. In fact, we have ambitious programmes for the development of various commodities such as cotton, lac, coconut, oilseeds etc. It is against this background that the Produce Cess Bill is being moved to-day. Opportunity has been taken, through this Bill, to simplify the nature of cess levied on various items of produce and also to bring the cess in better relation to the presently prevailing prices of the commodities. It is significant that in many of these commodities which are covered by the Produce Cess Bill, the rates have remained unaltered from as early as 1948 to 1948. Considering the higher tempo of development and research expenditures, it has become necessary to adjust the rates upwards.

As I said, we have before us an ambitious programme of development of various commodities. I am aware that in the earlier days, in many cases, the commoditiy committees had large unutilised balances. This is precisely one of the reasons why we had to decide to make a clean break and set up a different type of organisation. In our new programmes, we have decided to marry science and technology to our needs in the sphere of commodity production.

I shall briefly touch on the programme we have taken up in respect of some of the main commodities. The development programmes for jute which are being undertaken by Government aim at an ambitious programme of production of 73·3 lakhs bales in 1966-67. Similarly, a target of 18·62 lakhs bales has been agreed to for mesta. We have tripled the allocation of fertilisers for jute. We have also arranged for a foliar spray of urea for 4·15 lakh acres this year at the expense of the Central Government. A concerted programme has been organised for the production and supply of as much as 41,500 maunds of good seeds of jute.

A similar increased tempo is to be imparted to the groundnut programme. In the current year, it is expected that we would cover half a million acres under the special programme for groundnut production. This new programme is modelled on the success of the pilot project at Sangli in Maharashtra where supply of improved seeds, fertilisers and plant protection materials have been coordinated with the availability of credit. On a similar basis, 500,000 acres are being taken up in 1966-67; this will rise to 3·2 million acres by 1970-71. We are making available, specifically, for this purpose, adequate quantities of fertilicers, pesticides and improved seeds. We are also sponsoring the employment of adequate staff in the States. The programme is at present expected to cover the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras. It is not our intention to confine our emphasis to groundnut alone among oilseeds. An intensive

mustard growing programme is being organised over 200,000 acres in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, a caster growing programme is being organised in Andhra Pradesh.

Turning to cotton, our attempt is primarily to increase the yield from the lands on which cotton is already being grown. Our target for the Fourth Plan is to cover nearly 5 million acres under the intensive programme. Production of foundation-seeds and the introduction of new varieties of cotton are in hand. During 1966-67, we propose to cover nearly 4·7 lakhs acres with adequate fertilisers and pesticides. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has agreed to cover one lakh of acres with pesticides spray.

We cannot rest with transmitting to the farmer the results of research already done. We have to continue to refine and improve the new varieties which can give better yield and better quality products. I must pay compliments on this occasion to the dedication with which research workers of India in the field of agriculture are devoting themselves to the new task. There has been a tremendous excitement in the world of agricultural research in India and this is the surest augury of success that we have in the field of agriculture. But we cannot expect such enthusiasm to be sustained merely on empty promises. We have to create a new environment for research in the country. For too long we have treated agricultural science and related disciplines in a step-motherly fashion. The agricultural research worker is even today paid lower than his counterparts in the prestigious branches of industrial sciences. In fact, even now, the scales of pay of some of our leading scientific workers in the Central Institutes of agricultural research are lower than those drawn by similar workers in the CSIR. We cannot afford, except at great peril, to continue this neglect.

The reorganised Indian Council of Agricultural Research, under the leadership of the distinguished scientist Dr. B. P. Pal, is trying to set right these conditions. I am hopeful that these efforts will yield early results. There is one general observation, however, which I would like to make. The attitude to agricultural science in the country as a whole is still not very healthy. If we take, for instance, a boy emerging from school, his first preference is to seek a career in engineering, medicine or may be in administration. Agriculture and agricultural research take the very last place. This has to be changed. I think that the suggestion to create an agricultural research service would go a long way to attract good and competent men into this new career. I would also hope that in the months to come, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will start a bold recruitment programme even as the Atomic Energy Commission did at the time of its inception. I hope that the Council will recruit young and brilliant men from the colleges, on the basis, if need be, of stiff tests and put them through a necessary orientation programme to equip them to do research in the various fields of agriculture. No line of activity will be as rewarding to us over the years as the development and encouragement of talent for research in agriculture.

It is to finance these and related development activities that the Produce Cess Bill is intended. I have told the scientists in the field of agriculture that no worth-while programme of theirs for research will be allowed to suffer for want of finance. Research and development of agriculture are vital to the progress of India's economy and let it not be said that we in this Parliament were niggardly in giving them the funds which they needed for this.

With these few words, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the imposition of cess on certain

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

produce for the improvement and development of the methods of cultivation and marketing of such produce and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration,".

There is an amendment tabled by Shri Yashpal Singh for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. That is out of order because it is a dilatory motion. These levies are not being sought to be imposed for the first time, but the levies are already there, and power is being taken under this Act to collect them. This Bill has to be passed within 75 days. If the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee is accepted, then this Bill would not be passed before 75 days. Therefore, the motion for reference to a Select Committee is dilatory and out of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Is cane cess also included in this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is all mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Two hours have been allotted for this Bill. So, hon. Members will try to be brief.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): You have just stated that the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh is not to be moved . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been ruled out of order.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I want to raise a point of order in connection with that . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is that point of order?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: My point of order is this. This Bill is going to give some powers to the Central Government to increase the items in the Schedule. You have just stated that the purpose of this Bill is only to continue the cesses that are already being levied, because the Acts that provide for such levies are going to lapse. But by clause 22 of this Bill . . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am moving an amendment to that. I have given notice of it already.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I say that under that clause, the scope of the Bill has been increased. Under this clause, Government are going to take powers to extend the application of this Act to new items and to some other new commodities. Therefore, I would submit that the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh is quite in order. It may be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may oppose the clause when it comes up.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The ruling has been given already. What is the use of the hon. Member contesting that ruling now?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I am not contesting it . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the clause is taken up, the hon. Member may oppose it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Clause 22 can be considered separately.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस नीयत के साथ हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री ने इस बिल को पेश किया है उस नीयत का मैं स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि इतने टैक्सों की भरमार में किस तरीके से भारत के नागरिक जिंदा रह सकते हैं ? सिर्फ नीयत साफ़ होना ही जरूरी नहीं है बल्कि ऐक्शन भी तो साफ़ होना चाहिए । जब आप इस बात को समझ नहीं सके हैं कि आज प्रोड्यूसर को कितना ज्यादा देना पड़ता है ऐसी हालत

में मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि यह 60 पैसे या 70 पैसे का कोई इस तरीक़े का बंधन लगा देना और उस के लिए बिल पेश करना यह तो और भी ज्यादा कृषक के ऊपर अन्याय करना होगा। मेरी राय इस मामले में यह है कि जितने आपने ज्यादा बिल पास कर रक्खे हैं जितने ज्यादा आपके कानून है दंड संहिता है उनके रहते हुए इस नये बिल के लाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जहां तक एक तरफ सरकार यह कहती है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ नहीं रहा है वहां दूसरी तरफ वह यह भी कहती है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता जा रहा है तो मेरी समझ में उसकी यह बात नहीं आती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These committees are being dissolved. That is why this Bill is necessary.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह तो हो गई लेकिन उन के बजाय जो नई कमेटी आप कायम करने जा रहे हैं और सैस लगाने के अधिकार को आप अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि किस तरीक़े से पैदावार बढ़ाने में इस से सहायता मिलेगी? कहा जाता है कि करप्शन बढ़ रहा है। करप्शन बढ़ने का कारण यह है कि प्राडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। अगर प्राडक्शन बढ़ेगा, तो करप्शन खुद खत्म हो जायेगा। मेरी राय यह है कि इस मामले में जो 60 पैसे का बंधन रखा गया है, उस को वापस ले लिया जाये।

इस काम के लिए किसी कमेटी की इतनी ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि हर एक महकमे में डिपुटी मिनिस्टर, डायरेक्टर और दूसरे अफ़सरान मौजूद हैं। जब कोई नई कमेटी बनाई जाती है, तो नये नये टैक्स लग जाते हैं। इस लिये कमेटी से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होता है। ग्रेट ब्रिटेन का कायदा यह है कि अगर कोई सौ रुपये की खेती की पैदावार करता है, तो सरकार उस को तीन सौ रुपये सबसिडी देती है। लेकिन यहां पर इस बात का कोई ख़याल नहीं रखा गया है कि जो प्रोड्यूस करता है, जिस ने कल्टीवेट किया है, जिस ने दिन-रात एक कर के जमीन में पैदावार की है, उस को कुछ राहत मिले। इस लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस बिल को वापस ले कर एक काम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल लाया जाये, जिस से काश्तकार को पैदा करने वाले को, राहत मिल सके।

कोई न कोई ऐसा रूल भी बनाया जाना चाहिए, जिस से टैक्स-इवेजन न हो सके और कोई टैक्स का एक पैसा भी न चुरा सके। मैं इस बिल की कद्र करता हूं, लेकिन जो 60 पैसे का बंधन रखा गया है, उस का मैं विरोध करता हूं। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी बिनती है कि वह सब से ज्यादा इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि कल्टीवेटर पर, प्रोड्यूसर पर, किसी तरह का कोई टैक्स न लगाया जाये। जो भी टैक्स हो, वह मिल -मालिकान पर हो। प्रोड्यूसर पर एक पैसा भी टैक्स न लगाया जाये।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): I rise to support the measure before the House. I have no complaint about the levy. I am happy that the Indian Central Cotton Committee has been abolished together with Oilseeds and other Committees which were not giving a good performance. At the same time, when some cess is levied and some tax collected, whether that money is being utilised for proper research and our research institute function properly should be seen to.

The hon. Minister was pleased to compliment the research wrokers. I would like to join him in that. At the same time, I feel that regarding cotton and groundnuts, the damage caused by insects and diseases is on

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

the increase. Our scientists and research workers have not been in a position to check this. The cultivator has to be suffer because his crop is not given proper protection. It is very necessary that our research should develop because new insects and new diseases are being noticed. We find that our cultivators are in no way inferior to their counterparts in the advanced countries in the production of superior quality cotton. If we give them incentives and protection, they will better their performance.

They should be given adequate credit, timely fertilisers and insurance for their crop. Crop insurance is a necessary measure which should be adopted. We find that only in Punjab and on a small scale the crop insurance scheme has been tried. It has not been introduced in other areas or other States. It is very necessary that crop insurance should be universally introduced and proper protection measures should be adopted and financed from out of the funds collected.

Another point is about prices. It is the Ministry of Agriculture which says that groundnuts and cotton should be produced. When one Ministry is in charge of production, another, the Ministry of Commerce, looks after the prices that the cultivator gets. We find that whenever the cultivator comes to the market, the prices are low and when the produce, comes in the hands of merchants or middlemen, the prices rule high. There are some restrictions placed when the produce comes into the market and marketing is done which are indicated the in the Bill, in clause 5. It is very necessary in the marketing process that the cultivator who produces the crop should get remunerative prices. In this, the cost of cultivation should be taken into account. Unfortunately, we have not worked out the cost of cultivation. So the cultivator suffers because he does not get an adequate and reasonable price for whatever he produces. So the marketing process, which is an important process, should be looked into. The prices of groundnuts, cotton and so on should be such that the cultivator will be encouraged to produce these crops.

So I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the provisions of cl. 5(e), (k) and (i). These are three important measures which should be looked into properly, because if these are attended to properly, I am sure that instead of importing cotton worth crores of rupees from other countries, we can encourage our own cultivators to produce enough cotton in the country for our requirements.

We are lagging much behind in the matter of oilseeds, specially groundnuts. The prices of groundnut oil and other things have gone high because production is very low. If proper care is taken, if proper protection measures are afforded to the cultivator, who is in no way behind cultivators in the advanced countries, we can have very satisfactory results.

To sum up, our cultivators should be assured adequate credit, sufficient fertilisers supplied in time and adequate plant protection measures as well as remunerative prices. If these things are done, I am sure the measure that it brought forth will have success and nobody can object to the collection of the levy because it is taken from the cultivator. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I welcome this Bill to some extent. But there are certain provisions in this Bill which require either amendment or reconsideration.

I know the history of this cess. I come from UP where the millowners are not paying the cane cess which runs to the tune of crores of rupees, to the cane growers. I do not know whether the UP Government has taken any action in this regard because I was told that the case is already pending in the Allahabad High Court.

I would request the hon. Minister to tell us about the recovery of the cane cess in UP.

I have read the Bill and I find that the amount of cess arising out of oil-seeds or copra, the whole amount, is to be refunded to the millowners. I cannot understand why. What is the idea behind this? The whole idea of this cess is that somebody should be benefited. That somebody should be either the farmer, producer or the Government. Why should it go back to those who are earning fabulous profits? I am surprised to see the relevant clause in the Bill. If I have not understood it correctly, I would request the hon. Minister to let us know. If there is any such implication in this, it should be rectified.

Then I request him to kindly consider the lac industry. I have been to Chota Nagpur, to Palamu, Parulia, Singhbhum and Manbhum districts. What is happening? The cess is collected there and the whole industry is in the grip of a crisis. There is only one industry, the lac industry in the whole of Chota Nagpur. You know it is a poverty-stricken place. People are ill-clad, ill-fed, and there is chronic famine in some of the areas of Chota Nagpur. I would like to know from the Minister whether any steps have been taken by the Government to see that this industry is protected, is preserved, and is given financial aid so that the peasants of the area who have nothing else to grow practically in some of the mountainous areas are at least able to survive.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly throw some light on these points.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): This Bill has been introduced and moved for consideration as a simple measure which is to continue the levy that was there in existence. According to me, it is not so simple as has been tried to be made out by the hon. Minister.

Of course, the object is collection of cess, and in this, I am constrained to ask: is the Government justified in continuing the cess, at least in increasing the cess?

The Minister mentioned the importance of research. I do admit that. I am particularly referring to coconut. There is a levy imposed on copra. It was there formerly also under the Coconut Committee Act, but it has been increased from 49 to 75 paise. For so many years there was research, but no considerable improvement has been brought about in the coconut plantations, in the coconut industry. When the resolution for dissolving the commodity committees was moved, I also agreed that it was good that there was co-ordination in research work. That is good, but in his opening speech, the Minister referred not to cocoanut but to some other commodities only. Whatever that be, I believe it will be done. What I am submitting is that the diseases which we find in cocoanut trees, the root disease, the leaf disease, all these are so rampant in Kerala that as the years go on, we find the areas under cocoanut plantation is decreasing. That is the most important area of cocoanut plantation in India and there the diseases are spreading like anything. The cocoanut plantation is reaching a stage where no cultivator will go in for it, that is the position.

If that be the situation, in spite of the work of so many years, I submit that there is no justification for increasing the levy and realising money. Of course, it also comes from the producers. Cocoanut Committee was there, they were adopting so many measures for development of cocoanut plantations. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated there is a Development Council established. It is true, but this Development Councils is only an advisory body like all Development Councils. They have no functions, they have no responsibilities. But under the Cocoanut Committee Act, the cess collected was at the disposal of the Committee. If an increase in the cess had to be made

[Shri Maniyangadan]

by the Government, it had to be done in consultation with the Cocoanut Committee. That was what section 9 of the Act provided. But here the cess is collected from copra and various other commodities, and the amount is with the Government just like any other amount, and the Government may, if it pleases them, utilise that amount or a portion of that amount for developing this. And what is the main thing? The main thing is only research. Not that research is not important. Research is very important, let any amount be spent on it, but there are other items of developmental work which ought to to be done. So many things were being done under the auspices of the Cocoanut Committee. Now I am afraid they will not be done by the Government. I request that this amount which is going into the revenues of the Government should not be utilised for other commodities alone. The amount that would have been available if there had been the Cocoanut Committee should be spent on cocoanut and cocoanut alone.

These Development Councils are absolutely no use. If we look at section 9 of the Central Cocoanut Committee Act and the present Clause 5 of the Bill, we find the difference This Clause says that the:

> "moneys received by the Central Government.....shall..... be utilised by the Central Government to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with measures which, in the opinion of that Government, are necessary or expedient to promote the improvement, development and marketing of produce."

And produce is defined in Claus 2(k):

> "produce means any goods specified in the First Schedule or the Second Schedule".

Coming to cocoanut, it is only copra. So, the main intention is to promote the improvement, development and marketing of copra, not the cocoanut plantation. It is completely denied. Of course, in the subsequent subclause of that Clause, mention is made regarding that. That I do not deny, but the main purpose, as can be seen from Clause 5, is not the improvement of cocoanut cultivators, while under the Cocoanut Committee Act it was just the other way about. In section 9 of that Act, the main importance was given to cocoanut plantation. I believe the Government, because it has got powers under the very same Clause, will look into that.

Regarding the increase in cess, of course, the Minister said that it was after the lapse of so many years since the rate was fixed. That is true, but in certain cases the increase has been four-fold. I do not know whether it was justified. Anyhow, I do not object to that.

Regarding cocoanut, I have also submitted a scheme for replanting, removing the present diseased and replanting just as rubber replanting is done by the Rubber Board. Then only cocoanut plantation in the country will improve.

Reference was made here to clause 22. It is a very objectionable thing. By Clause 22 Government takes power to declare that the provisions of this Act shall apply to a produce not included in the First Schedule or the Second Schedule. Any commodity can be brought within the Schedule and a cess levied, and all the provisions of this Act made applicable. My submission is that such wide powers being taken by the Government under the guise of continuing the levy system is really objectionable. I believed that if at any time Government feels that some commodity should be brought under the provisions of this Act, then

appropriate legislation must be brought forward. The Government should not be given such powers. I very strongly object to the powers that are being taken by the Government under Clause 22.

He said that in regard to that there was an amendment. There is an amendment moved by the Minister, but it is only restricting the quantum of cess. It says that the maximum rate of cess shall not exceed 1½ per cent of the value of the produce. That is the only amendment, but the powers are there. Regarding the quantum of cess, of course some restriction is imposed by the amendment moved by the Minister. But the power to include any commodity and to levy a cess that is really objectionable and I do not think in this legislation which is a simple measure this provision is justifiable.

14 hrs.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है कि कपास, तिलहन वगैरह की खेती के सम्बन्ध में इस बिल के जरिये से सहायता मिलेगी और रिसर्च वगैरह करने में मदद मिलेगी। मैं सोच रहा था कि उद्देश्य तो अच्छा है। लेकिन एक चीज मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। बिहार के दक्षिणी हिस्से में बिहार सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई है जिस के जरिये से वह कपास की अधिक खेती करवाना चाहती है। मैंने बिहार सरकार को कई बार कहा है, बिहार सरकार के मंत्रियों को कई बार कहा है कि कपास की खेती करने के बदले यदि वे ग्राउंडनट की खेती करने दें तो ज्यादा फायदा होगा। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां ग्राउंडनट की खेती हो सकती थी वहां कपास की क्यों खेती करवाई जाती है। वहां उस इलाके में एक ओर तो खाद्यान्न की बड़ी कमी है और दूसरे जो भी कपास उपजाने की कोशिश की जाती है या जो भी कपास पैदा होती है, उसको बेचने व खपत का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। इसलिये इस मौके पर मैं भारत सरकार के खाद्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि बिहार सरकार को वह सलाह दें कि कपास की खेती करने के बजाय वहां वह ग्राउंडनट की खेती करवायें।

एक और चीज की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसका जिक्र अभी हमारे लायक दोस्त श्री बनर्जी ने किया है और यह है छोटा नागपुर में लैक की खेती के बारे में। रांची और सिंहभूम जिले में जहां से मैं आता हूं एक जमाना था, चालीस बरस पहले की बात है कि बड़े पैमाने पर लैक की खेती होती थी। लेकिन अब इस इंडियन लैक सैस कमेटी के बावजूद, सारे इसके जो रिसर्च प्रोग्राम हैं उनके बावजूद वहां लैक की खेती इस कद्र बुरी अवस्था में पड़ गई है कि लोगों ने लैक की खेती करना करीब करीब छोड़ दिया है। किसान को दाम कुछ नहीं के बराबर मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि खाद्य मंत्री जी इस बात को हमें बताये कि लैक सैस कमेटी के ही अनुसार जब कि 1964–65 में बीस लाख रुपये इस पर खर्च किये गये हैं और उस में 35 बड़े बड़े रिसर्च आफिसर्स हैं, एम० एस० सीज० हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि इन सभी लोगों के बावजूद वहां लैक की खेती करना लोगों ने छोड़ दिया है। मरीज बिल्कुल मर गया है। फिर भी इतने सारे लोगों को वहां आपने पाल रखा है, इसका क्या मतलब है? इंडियन लैक सैस कमेटी को एक जिम्मेवार संस्था होना चाहिए। लेकिन आप देखें कि लैक की खेती करना ही वहां लोगों ने छोड़ दिया है। इतना होने के बावजूद भी 35 बड़े बड़े अफसरों को पाल रखने का मतलब क्या है? इतना सारा खर्च करना सिवाय गैर जिम्मेवारी और मजाक के और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। सरकारी रुपये का इतना बड़ा दुरुपयोग शायद और कोई नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी अविलम्ब इस ओर ध्यान दें।

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

यदि इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता है तो इंडियन लैक सैस कमेटी की सारी एस्टेबलिशमेंट को अविलम्ब बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये। खुद उन्होंने कहा है कि लैक के दाम इतने बढ़ गये हैं कि जो लैक की खेती करने वाले हैं, उसको उन्होंने हारवेस्ट करना छोड़ दिया है। मैं एक दो सैंटेंस आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। 1964-65 की रिपोर्ट है। इस में वे लोग कहते हैं :

"which was produced by natural infection and the *Katki* lac which was left unharvested."

वे खुद स्वीकार करते हैं कि लैक की खेती को हारवेस्ट करना ही छोड़ दिया है। यदि यह लैक कमेटी कुछ नहीं कर सकती है इतने सारे इंतजाम के बावजूद, इतने सारे एक्सपर्ट्स के बावजूद तो इस लैक कमेटी को अविलम्ब खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए, बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बन्द हो गई।

श्री ह० च० सोय : तब तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है।

बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था।

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not oppose this measure. At the time of the abolition of the commodity committees, we had actually told the Government that the abolition is not called for. It is not true that the cess amount is utilised only for research purposes but also for other purposes. At that time the committee had to function in a democratic way. Perhaps the democratic way may not be completely perfect but still it is a democratic way. Now, who is controlling this? We say that the Minister is controlling but in actual practice, it is the bureaucracy which is controlling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Parliament is controlling.

Shri Warior: Anyway, you know how much that control will extend over the day-to-day administration of these things. It may finally come to post-mortem examination. I do not deny that. But in actual practice, things cannot remain until the post mortem examination; there are things to be done then and there. These things are not called for. I am especially very much worked about the situation in the coconut plantations. Our mainstay is coconut. Coconut is not only responsible for copra making; coconut tree means the entire livelihood of ten lakhs of people and more. Now, the entire areas are to be scrapped of coconut trees because of the disease. When operations like the spraying of insecticides and pesticides and other things were taken up, the disease went from the leaves down to the roots. Now, it is still there; it affects the produce; it affects the content and the yield also. Each coconut is not producing as much oil or giving as much benefit to the cultivator as before. Simply because certain manipulations of the market price of edible coconut happen to be there the coconut plantations and the owners of these small plantations and coconut trees are just maintaining themselves. Otherwise, most of them will be completely ruined by this. Because of the copra import from Ceylon and other places, these people are getting something now. But that is not going to remain for ever. What we can depend upon is only the proper healthy growth of the coconut trees in wide areas of the sea coast. This has affected people who have no other resources at all. Coconut trees are growing only in the sandy beaches and not in fertile plains. If the coconut tree is not there, the last remaining resource of the people which they have to eat is the sea coast sand. Nothing more. It is necessary that the Government takes such measures as will protect the plantations thereby ensur-

ing the livelihood of the people. It is not only copra as such. There is the fibre; there are the leaves, trunks and all the different things coming from the coconut tree and they are useful to hundreds of thousands of families who thatch their roofs with coconut leaves. If the coconut leaves are not available, I do not know how they could thatch their roofs in the monsoon time. These are the problems which immediately affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of families. But the Government is so lethargic and lukewarm in initiating proper researches and find out remedies so that agriculture and coconut based industries could be protected in Kerala. When the committee was abolished, at least those expenses which the committee had been incurring on things other than research should have been reduced and so much relief should have been given to the producers of copra. When the expenses go down, as a corollary, the cess also must come down. But the Government is increasing the cess. How can you justify this that less functioning leads to more cess? It should be reduced from 75 P to 50 P.

The Minister said in his opening speech that it is a simple Bill. It is simple because it simply gets money for the Government. I say, it is not so simple; it is very difficult. In this democratic age, the Government took the unholy action of abolishing the Coconut Committee, which was doing good work and which was none of their creation. How can people sitting somewhere else understand the problems of coconut-growers? The Government has committed that sin. Why not reduce the cess as an atonement? Instead of increasing the cess, I demand more relief should be given to coconut-growers. More research should be made into the diseases which afflict the coconut trees and the result of the research must be applied to the plantations. Unless and until the Government does that, there is no justification for increasing the cess. We from Kerala oppose this cess particularly on coconut.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, as explained by the Minister, this is a consequential Bill. After the dissolution of the Commodity Committees, the cess that was formerly there is to be realised under the provisions of this Bill. The Financial Memorandum says that the amount that would be realised would be Rs. 143.50 lakhs and the expenditure would be about Rs. 297 lakhs in 1966-67. It is not clear how much of this will go for research work and how much for other works. The functions of the committees have now been bifurcated. The research work will be looked after by the ICAR, an autonomous body and the other developmental and marketing works, etc. will be done by the Agriculture Department itself. Of course, the aim is to do the developmental and research work in a more efficient way. So, it would have been better if we knew what percentage of it will be spent on research and what percentage on other works.

When this Bill was discussed, a question was asked why the research work done by the other committees under the Commerce Ministry like the Coffee Board, Silk Board, Coir Board, etc. has not yet been put under the ICAR. I do not know the progress in that regard. If the research done by all these committees, under the Commerce Ministry as well as the Agriculture Ministry is put under ICAR under the reorganisation scheme, probably the whole thing might be better shaped.

We hope that the research work is being done in a better and more comprehensive way. In clause 5 so many items of research work and also developmental; marketing and other works have been included. We should be satisfied that all these works are going on according to the programme and there will be proper reorganisation of research work also

[Shri B. K. Das]

Development Councils have been started for all these commodities which are working in an advisory capacity. We do not know how they are functioning. Of course, I know they have begun to function. We should have an idea as to how they are working.

It has been pointed out already that under clause 22 Government has taken very wide powers to put under the schedule any other commodity on which cess can be imposed. I also feel that instead of taking powers under this Bill, it would have been better if as and when necessity arose, there would have been an amending Bill brought before the House, so that the pros and cons might be discussed in a fuller way. Of course, the notification will be placed on the Table of the House for 30 days. But generally it happens that proper attention is not paid to such notifications and the House is not in a position to discuss the pros and cons. So, I also feel it would have been better if on future occasions amending Bills would have been brought before the House, so that the House may have a fuller opportunity to discuss the Bill.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस बिल को देखा और आखीर में जो आब्जेक्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स और फाइनेन्शल मेमोरेण्डम दिया हुआ है उस को पढ़ा तो ऐसा लगा कि यह बिल आब्जेक्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स और फाइनेन्शल मेमोरेण्डम की परिधि के बाहर है। एक और बात पर मुझे थोड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। पता नहीं यह बिल पहले रहा है या नहीं रहा है, लेकिन क्लाज 6 में आप ने लिखा है कि अगर आप तेल पर जो कि शेड्यूल 2 में है कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायेंगे तो वह मिलों को वापस हो जायेगी। अगर मैं सेक्शन 6 पढ़ दूं तो शायद आप को साफ हो जायेगा कि सेक्शन 6 के रहते हुए शेड्यूल 2 में दिये हुए तेलों पर, खोपरा पर या और आयलसीड्स के तेलों पर आप कोई ड्यूटी लगायेंगे तो लगाने के बाद उन्हें वापस कर देंगे। इस के क्लाज 8 और 9 को और मेमोरेण्डम को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे इस में सिवा हैरानी और परेशानी के कुछ नजर नहीं आता है। पता नहीं कि जो नियम पहले था उस में तेल पर लगी हुई ड्यूटी वापस होती थी या नहीं, लेकिन यह नई चीज जो हो रही है उस के मुताबिक मिलों पर ड्यूटी लगा कर उसे वापस कर दिया जायेगा। पता नहीं क्यों गवर्नमेंट इतनी मेहरबानी और सख्ती साथ-साथ कर रही है। क्लाज 6 में है :

"There shall be refunded from out of the proceeds of cess levied and collected under this Act, on such conditions as may be prescribed, all sums collected as cess on the quantity of oils exported from India, if such oils have been extracted from oil-seed or copra crushed in a mill in India, irrespective of whether the oil-seed or copra is produced in, or imported into, India."

तो आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायेंगे जो बाहर जायगा उसको रिटर्न करेंगे। उसमें हमेशा एक हिसाब-किताब का मामला चलता रहेगा। तो यह लगाया ही क्यों जाय ? क्योंकि अगर बाहर जाना है तो लगाना ही नहीं चाहिए। एक्साइज ड्यूटी जितनी आप लगा रहे हैं वह सब मिलों पर लगा रहे हैं। 2 सौ मन तेल उसने निकाला तो 2 सौ मन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी ले लिए और फिर एक्सपोर्ट हुआ 50 मन या 60 मन तो फिर रिफण्ड हुआ। तो रिफण्ड और एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाना यह इससे सिवाय हिसाब-किताब के और सिवाय गड़बड़ी के और कोई फ़ायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आप देख लें कि कहां तक इस सेक्शन को लगाने से आप सहूलियत पैदा कर रहे हैं प्रोड्यूसर को या बाहर भेजने वाले को या अपने अधिकारियों को

कि कितने पर वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायेंगे और कितने पर रिफंड करेंगे ?

दूसरी चीज जो आपने लिखी है कि जो चीज लिखी है उस में ही लगा रहे हैं। पर इसमें जो चीज लिखी नहीं है उसके लिए भी सेक्शन 22 में अधिकार आप ले रहे हैं। डेलीगेटेड पावर का राइट है, गवर्नमेंट को दिया जाता है मगर वह हमेशा कन्फाइंड होता है जो रूल मेक करें उस तक और उसको पार्लियामेंट में ले करते हैं। इसमें भी सेक्शन 20 में जो रूल बनायेंगे और 22 में जो अधिकार ले रहे हैं उसमें जो करेंगे, वह दोनों ले करेंगे। लेकिन जो अधिकार ले रहे हैं वह केवल रूल मेकिंग नहीं हैं। वह तो ड्यूटी लगाने का अधिकार है जो कि केवल पार्लियामेंट को है। कोई भी सेस लगाना या ड्यूटी लगाना, वह अधिकार केवल पार्लियामेंट को है। तो पार्लियामेंट से एक स्वीपिंग पावर आप ले रहे हैं कि जब चाहें जितना सेस चाहें सेस लगावें और उसकी कापी सभा पटल पर रख देंगे। अब जितनी कापियां सभा पटल पर रखी जाती हैं और जितनी विचार में आती हैं, दोनों में बड़ा अन्तर है। सभा पटल पर रखे हुए कागज पर तो शायद ही कभी कोई विचार करता हो, लेकिन जो बिल आता है उस पर तो सभी सदस्य विचार कर सकते हैं। अभी आपने कहा है कि कोई अमेंडमेंट आपने दिया है, वह मालूम नहीं क्या है, लेकिन इस तरह की लेजिस्लेटिव पावर गवर्नमेंट को दे देना ठीक नहीं है। रूल मेकिंग पावर तो ठीक है लेकिन लेजिस्लेटिव पावर देना ठीक नहीं है। जो राष्ट्रपति को जनरल पावर है वह जनरल पावर आप लेना चाहते हैं। अगर आपका अमेंडमेंट मालूम हो जाय जो आपने दिया है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The amendment has been circulated.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Its circulation will not suffice the purpose. You are taking a general power to impose tax, which power is only confined to the Parliament and not to the Government. Of course, the rules will be laid on the Table of the House, but it may escape the notice of hon. Members. Therefore, circulation will not help.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I said that the amendment which I intend moving has been circulated.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is the amendment? You will agree that this will give a general power to the Government to legislate. That means they are taking over the function of the Parliament in this respect. That will not be proper. Therefore, I feel that this clause has not been properly worded.

The third thing is, in clause 5 so many objects have been enumerated for which the amount collected will be utilised. But we have had a very bad experience in Uttar Pradesh in regard to the sugar cess. Cess was levied for the improvement of sugarcane, but all this cess money has been put into the Consolidated Fund of India and very little is spent on improvement. Here also you are putting this money in a common fund. How much of it will go towards the improvements laid down in clause 5 is difficult to understand. If you levy a cess for a certain purpose, at least keep it in a separate fund and do not put it in the Consolidated Fund of India. It is very difficult to take out money from the Consolidated Fund of India for this purpose. Therefore, my submission is, if you put this money in the Consolidated Fund of India you cannot achieve the improvements that you want to bring in. As I said, we had a very bad experience in Uttar Pradesh with regard to the sugar cess. The cess money is not employed on the purpose for which the cess is collected. Therefore, I feel that the provisions are not happily worded.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill. I welcome this measure.

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

When I look back I find that our agriculture, our production in the field of the primary necessities of life, dates back to something like 1320 in Europe. We had to break the hard ground. It is good that the hon. Minister has taken up the measure seriously and emphasised the necessity of research, the necessity of co-operation, the necessity of providing measures for better prices for the produce to the producer and so on. These are exactly the things that would induce and enable the producer to produce more and to produce better. (*Interruption*).

Things have changed. Everybody, even a school boy, if he is asked to do it, refuses because it is a difficult task, it is a difficult proposition. This plough, this wooden plough is 3000 years old. We are still sticking to it. Nowhere else in the world it is used. You sit in the Parliament, in the most modern institution and ask the farmer to go 3000 years back. It is an impossible proposition. Our farms, our fields, those that are in existence, are like those farms and fields that were in existence in 1320 in Europe. Agriculture, the main occupation of our people, the main support of our people, is as primitive as it was in 1320 in Europe. You sit in this most modern institution of Parliament talking fine English whereas the farmers holding two bighas of land are still as the farmers in Europe were in 1320, having no knowledge, having no facilities whatsoever and having no incentives. It is impossible to work like that. It is cruelty inflicted on them. It is the most inhuman attitude towards them. No life is worth living if there is no change. So I welcome this measure because it provides for scientific research, to give the farmers the know-how in the matter of production, to give incentives to the farmers to produce more and produce better. It will create in them the will to work and the will to work harder. It will provide for science and modern technology in the field of cultivation with the institutions to be established and things will change. I wish things change speedily. I do not mind something irksome here and there provided the desired aim, the desired objective is achieved.

With these words, Sir, I heartily support the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will continue this debate tomorrow. We shall now take up the other business.

14.30 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE*: FAMINE CONDITIONS AND STARVATION DEATHS IN ORISSA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the House will take up discussion on the famine conditions and starvation deaths in Orissa. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before Shri Kishen Pattnayak speaks, it will be better if the hon. Minister, who had been to Orissa, makes a statement. We are told that he went simply to Bhubaneswar and that he could not go to Kalahandi because of rain. So, why should he not make a statement now so that it will be easier for us?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will make a statement now or will you reply to the debate?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I will reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Mover can take 15 minutes and others 10 minutes each.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने चैम्बर में स्पीकर साहब से बात की थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि 20 मिनट देंगे तो यह चैम्बर में बात करने की आप कोई इज्जत नहीं करते हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Other Members will have no chance then.

श्री किशन पटनायक : स्पीकर साहब से हम ने बातचीत की थी और 20 मिनट उन्होंने मुझे देने को कहा था ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 2½ hours have been allotted for this.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): We were told that we will be given 20 minutes and the Mover 30 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where is the time then?

Shri P. K. Deo: My constituency is the worst hit.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) Let others speak then. We would not speak. If you want that everybody should participate and nobody should say anything specific, give five minutes to each, let everybody speak and we will not participate in the debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In view of its importance, let the time be extended by half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At five o'clock we have the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The half-an-hour discussion can go up to six o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Mover can take 15 minutes and others 10 minutes each.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is no use speaking then. The British Parliament censured the Government of India in 1867.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no use participating in the debate in that case.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I do not propose to speak; therefore, give my chance to Shri P. K. Deo.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Pattnayak may go on.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Two minutes are already over. Please note that.

श्री किशन पटनायक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज 11 तारीख के लिए यह बहस रक्खी गई थी । उस का एक कारण यह था कि श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि बहस के पहले अकाल क्षेत्र का दौरा करेंगे और अपने अनुभव के आधार पर जवाब देंगे तो आप उनसे पूछ लीजिये कि क्या उन्होंने अकाल क्षेत्र का दौरा किया है ? मंत्री महोदय अकाल क्षेत्र के दौरे के नाम पर क्या उड़ीसा भुवनेश्वर तक पहुंचे ? थोड़ी सी बारिश हुई कि उन्होंने दौरा ही बंद कर दिया । मई के महीने में बारिश और अकाल क्षेत्र का दौरा बन्द कर देना । इस से कुछ नतीजा निकलता है कि मंत्री महोदय का दिल कितना अकाल क्षेत्र के लिए तड़पता है ? आप के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी भी जा रही हैं अकाल क्षेत्र का दौरा करने के लिए । उड़ीसा में इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत चर्चा है कि प्रधान मंत्री का दौरा होगा 13 तारीख से 15 तारीख तक । उन के उड़ीसा के दौरे के बारे में अखबारों के अन्दर निकला है कि डेढ़ घंटे से ज्यादा समय उड़ीसा के अकाल क्षेत्र के लिए प्रधान मंत्री देंगी । डेढ़ घंटे से ज्यादा और हैलीकोप्टर में । जब किसी पुल का उद्घाटन होता है या चाय की पार्टियां होती हैं तब मुझे लगता है डेढ़ घंटे से ज्यादा समय देती हैं इंदिरा जी । अब यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है कि अकाल के लिए प्रधान मंत्री दौरा करने जायें हैलीकोप्टर में और मेरी तो इच्छा होती है कि वहां के लोगों को संदेशा भेज दूं कि डेढ़ घंटे के बाद जब इंदिरा जी हैलीकोप्टर में बैठ कर चलने लगें तो उस हैलीकोप्टर को पत्थर से मार कर गिरायें .... (व्यवधान) ।

श्री बाजड़ी (हिसार) : शर्म नहीं आती कि अकाल पीड़ित लोगों के साथ इस तरह का मजाक किया जाता है ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप इन लोगों को तो रोकते नहीं उल्टे हम को आर्डर, आर्डर कहते हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) यह ऐटीकेट है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री किशन पटनायक अपनी बात जारी रक्खें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : 18 साल की योजना की तरक्की होते होते अभी अकाल तक पहुंची है । इस साल जो बारिश हुई वह औसत सालों में वर्षा की अपेक्षा 15 इंच कम हुई और यह 15 इंच कम बारिश होने के कारण इतना बड़ा अकाल सारे देश में हो गया । योजना 15 साल की हो गई । प्रतिवर्ष एक इंच के हिसाब से भी योजना की प्रगति नहीं हुई प्रकृति के मुकाबले में । अभी इस साल जो अकाल चल रहा है उड़ीसा में खास कर यह बिलकुल मनुष्यकृत अकाल है । मंत्री महोदय को कम से कम मैं फरवरी से चेतावनी दे रहा हूं । मंत्री महोदय हमेशा कह रहे हैं कि उड़ीसा में चावल अधिक है, सरप्लस स्टेट है और बाहर निर्यात किया जा सकता है । उन के अपने आंकड़ों के मुताबिक़ 2 करोड़ की आबादी का उड़ीसा उस में 25 लाख टन चावल की पैदावार हुई है और 4 करोड़ आबादी के बंगाल में 50 लाख टन चावल पैदा हुआ है । 2 करोड़ आबादी के लिए 25 लाख टन और 4 करोड़ आबादी के लिए 50 लाख टन लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बंगाल में चावल की कमी है और उड़ीसा में चावल का आधिक्य है इसीलिए उड़ीसा से चावल भेजो । फरवरी में जब केरल में मांग हुई चावल की तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उड़ीसा में ज्यादा चावल है, भेजो । मैंने उस समय भी चेतावनी दी थी । अप्रैल, में जब बंगाल में मांग हुई चावल की मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बंगाल में कम है लेकिन उड़ीसा में चावल ज्यादा है तो रोजाना 1000 मैट्रिक टन के हिसाब से उन्होंने बंगाल को चावल भेजा । इस का क्या कारण है कि उड़ीसा में जितना चावल पैदा होता है बंगाल में भी उतना होता है लेकिन उड़ीसा से बंगाल को भेजा जाता है ? यह सारे अकाल के पीछे जो आदि पाप है ओरिजनल सिन है वह है सरप्लस स्टेट वाली बात । उड़ीसा के ऊपर आप ने सरप्लस स्टेट की मुहर मार रक्खी है । लेकिन वह सरप्लस स्टेट कैसे होती है ? सारे उड़ीसा में चावल की पैदावार साधारण वर्षों में 35 लाख टन यानी दैनिक प्रति व्यक्ति को 350 ग्राम चावल मिल सकता है अगर ठीक बराबरी के ढंग से बंटवारा हो लेकिन जमाखोरी, निर्यात और गैर बराबरी के कारण ठीक ढंग से बंटवारा नहीं हो पाता है और 150 से 200 ग्राम तक ही साधारण गरीब आदमियों को साधारण वर्षों में मिलता है । इस साल की बात तो छोड़ ही दीजिये क्योंकि इस साल उन्हें सिर्फ 100 ग्राम ही मिल सकता है खरीदने के लिए अगर लोगों के पास पैसा हो और इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह सरप्लस स्टेट है । मेरी मांग है मंत्री महोदय से बल्कि दरख्वास्त है कि उड़ीसा को सरप्लस स्टेट अघोषित करो । उड़ीसा सरप्लस स्टेट है नहीं । वहां चावल की कमी है लेकिन आप लोगों ने उस पर सरप्लस स्टेट की मुहर मार रक्खी है ? क्या इसीलिये मार रक्खी है कि वहां के प्रति व्यक्ति की आय भारत के प्रति व्यक्ति की आय का दो तिहाई है या इसलिये कि उड़ीसा में प्रतिशत: के हिसाब से आदिवासियों की आबादी सब से ज्यादा है अर्थात् 21 प्रतिशत: है या इसलिये कि उड़ीसा में पिछड़े लोगों की आबादी 70 प्रतिशत: है ? क्या इसलिये आपने उड़ीसा पर एक सरप्लस स्टेट होने की मुहर मार रक्खी है कि आप जब चीनी का कोटा बांधते हैं

मद्रास में तो दो आदमी के पीछे एक किलो चीनी देते हैं और उड़ीसा में चार आदमियों के पीछे एक किलो चीनी देते हैं ? क्या इसीलिये उड़ीसा एक सरप्लस स्टेट है कि उड़ीसा के लोगों के पास खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं होता इसीलिए उस पर सरप्लस स्टेट की मुहर मार कर चावल का निर्यात करते हैं ? भविष्य के लिए आप को यह याद रखना चाहिए कि उड़ीसा सरप्लस स्टेट नहीं है। अगले दस साल के लिए रहेगी नहीं इसलिये आप की योजना यह होनी चाहिए कि उड़ीसा में जो चावल पैदा होता है वह चावल उड़ीसा में ही रहे और उड़ीसा में लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरे ताकि उड़ीसा में जितना चावल पैदा होता है उस को खरीदने की ताक़त उन में हो।

खाद्य मंत्री के इस्तीफे की मांग अभी तक मैंने नहीं की है और इस वक्त भी मैं उन के इस्तीफे की मांग नहीं करूंगा लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि योजना मंत्रालय को आत्महत्या कर लेनी चाहिए। 18 साल में किसी प्रकार की तरक्की नहीं हो पायी है। जब अलग से श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम एम० पीज० से मिल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि क्या बात है कि पिछले 17–18 साल के अन्दर इन इलाक़ों में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ? मैं उन को निमंत्रण दूंगा उनको आवाहन करूंगा कि सदन में भी इस बात को दुहरा दें कि पिछले 17–18 साल के अन्दर कोई तरक्की उड़ीसा के अन्दर आदिवासी इलाक़ों में नहीं हुई।

अब मैं अकाल के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं। सरकार ने खुद आंकड़े दिये हैं, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने खुद ये आंकड़े सर्कुलेट किये हैं कि 60 लाख आदमी अकाल से पीड़ित हैं। मैं आप से कहूंगा कि इन 60 लाख में से 5 लाख आबादी वह है, जो अपने गांव, घर-बार छोड़ कर पलायन कर चुकी है। आज 10 लाख आदमी मरण के मुख पर टिके हुए हैं। अगर सरकार की ज़रा सी भी ढिलाई हुई, तो जैसे मक्खियां मरती हैं, उसी तरह से लोग मरने लगेंगे। उड़ीसा में 500 भुखमरी की मौतें हो चुकी हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : शर्म।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए एक पालियामेंटरी कमेटी की नियुक्ति की स्वीकृति दे दें, तो सौ भुखमरी की मौतों का सत्यापन मैं अकेला करवा सकता हूं। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस को कान्ट्राडिक्ट करना चाहते हैं, तो वह एक पालियामेंटरी कमेटी की नियुक्ति के लिए तैयार हो जायें, जो इस बात की जांच करे कि 500 भुखमरी की मौतें हुई हैं या नहीं। सौ भुखमरी की मौतों का सत्यापन मैं कर सकता हूं। इस की चुनौती मैं उन को दे सकता हूं।

जिन व्यक्तियों की भुखमरी से मौत हुई, उन में से कुछ नाम तारीख और पते तो मैं सदन को दे ही देता हूं।

24 अप्रैल, को खड़याल रोड प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर के निकट एक मौत हुई, जिस का पुलिस केस रिकार्ड नम्बर 9 है। नवांपाड़ा के मेडीकल आफ़िसर ने जब शवछेदन, पोस्ट-मार्टम, किया, तो उस व्यक्ति की पाकस्थली में, जहां खाना रहता है, एक भी दाना खाने का नहीं मिला।

18 अप्रैल, को खड़याल से दस मील दूर रानीमुंडा में बंसीगोड़ की बेटी, कूनी, की मौत हुई। उस से चार दिन पहले बंसीगोड़ अपने परिवार के लोगों को छोड़ कर कहीं चला गया था, क्योंकि वह उनको भोजन नहीं दे सका। उस की बीवी जंगल में पत्ते लेने के लिए गई थी, जब कि वह बच्ची घर में मर गई।

बरगां गांव में तीन मौतें हुई। श्रीधर गौड़ किसी किसान के पास कमियाका काम करता था। चूंकि इस बार फ़सल नहीं हुई, इसलिये उस की नौकरी छूट गई और वह 8 अप्रैल को भूख से मर गया।

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

उसी बरगां में बुटी पंडा की बेटी मर गई और 9 अप्रैल को हगरू गोड़ का बच्चा मर गया। वह भी अपने घर के लोगों को छोड़ कर चला गया था, क्योंकि वह उन को खाने को नहीं दे सका।

प्रदेश कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट, विजयपाणि, ने 7 अप्रैल, को एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में कहा कि किसी दिल वाले आदमी के लिए नन्हें बच्चों के सामने धीरज से खड़े होने के लिए बहुत मुश्किल पड़ती है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि कई दिनों से न नहाने के कारण उन बच्चों के शरीर से एक प्रकार की बदबू निकल रही है। उन्होंने आगे चल कर यह भी कहा कि ढभा पंचायत के बहराडुगरी गांव में एक वृद्धा की भुखमरी से मौत हुई, जिस का प्रमाण मिल चुका है।

मैं खुद 25 अप्रैल को जिला सम्बलपुर के कांदू मुंडा गांव में गया था। उस गांव की आबादी 1800 थी और उस में 440 आदमी गांव छोड़ कर चले जा चुके थे।

वहां पर मुक्ति पटेल नामक आदमी मुझे मिला, जो कि 50 एकड़ जमीन का मालिक है और जिस के परिवार में बीस सदस्य हैं। वह अपने बैल 170 रुपये में बेच चुका था। वह 140 रुपये का तकावी का कर्जा ले कर खा चुका था। वह ब्लेन गोला से 200 रुपये का कर्जा ले कर उस को भी खा चुका था। उस के पास बाकी तीन रुपये बचे थे। वह उन तीन रुपयों को ले कर चावल ढूंढ रहा था, लेकिन उस को चावल नहीं मिला। मैं खुद उस को एक ब्लाक आफ़िसर के पास ले गया और उस को कहा कि उस को तीन रुपये का चावल दो। तब उस को चावल मिला।

इतना सब कुछ होने पर भी सरकार वहां पर अकाल की घोषणा करने से क्यों हिचकचा रही है? वह वहां पर अकाल की घोषणा क्यों नहीं कर रही है? मंत्री महोदय ने जो मैप सर्कुलेट किया है, उस में लाल रंग के इलाके, खून के रंग के इलाके, के बारे में खुद लिखा है: "कम्पलीट्ली डैमेज्ड एरिया"। कम से कम इन इलाकों को तो अकाल पीड़ित इलाका घोषित किया जाये। वहां पर अकाल क्यों नहीं घोषित किया जाता है?

भुखमरी की मौतों को छोड़ कर अकाल की और भी तीन पहचान हैं। एक पहचान है भारी संख्या में लोगों का पलायन। मैंने आप के सामने ये आंकड़े रखे हैं कि पांच लाख के करीब लोग गांव छोड़ कर चले गये हैं।

अकाल की दूसरी पहचान है भोजन के पीछे सब कुछ छोड़ देना, सोना बेच देना, बर्तन बेच देना, बैल बेच देना और घर वालों को भी छोड़ कर चले जाना। इन इलाकों में सोने की बिक्री हुई है 60 रुपये तोला के हिसाब से—22 कैरट वाला सोना, 14 कैरट वाला सोना नहीं। वहां पर कांसा बर्तन की बिक्री हुई पांच रुपये किलोग्राम के हिसाब से, बैल बिके हैं 80 रुपये जोड़ी और बकरी पांच रुपये के हिसाब से। इस तरह से सिर्फ खड़याल पंचायत में—इस खबर के लिए मैं श्री मेहताब का आभारी हूं—दो महीने में बैल-बिक्री पर आमदनी हुई है चौदह हजार रुपये अर्थात् ढाई पैसे प्रति बैल काटिकस। इसके बावजूद मंत्री महोदय वहां पर अकाल घोषित करने से हिचकिचा रहे हैं।

अकाल की तीसरी पहचान है अनाथ बच्चे। उन इलाकों में बच्चे इधर उधर घूम रहे हैं। उन के मां-बाप उन के साथ नहीं हैं। जहां कहीं भी मुफ्त वितरण केन्द्र खोला गया है, वहीं सैकड़ों और हजारों की संख्या में बच्चे आ जाते हैं। जहां तक अनाथालयों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के बारे में न मैं झूट बोल सकता हूं और न मंत्री

महोदय झूठ प्रमाणित कर सकते हैं । वहां पर जितने अनाथालय हैं, उन में जो बच्चे हैं, उन का क्या पता है, उन बच्चों के मां-बाप कहां हैं ? क्या उन की ख़बर रखने की कोई एजेन्सी सरकार ने कायम की है ।

वहां पर मौत के आंकड़े रखने वाले जो चौकीदार थे, वे चले गये । गांव की पंचायतें इस काम को नहीं करती हैं । यदि कोई आदमी गांव में मर जाता है, तो सरकार के रजिस्टर में नहीं चढ़ाया जाता है कि कौन मर गया ।

श्री बागड़ी : जब यह सरकार मरे, तब लोगों का भला होगा ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) ये उस को नहीं मार सकते हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मंत्री महोदय से मेरी विनीत प्रार्थना है कि वह इस इलाके को—कम से कम लाल इलाके को—अकाल-पीड़ित इलाका घोषित करें । वहां पर अकाल घोषित करने का फ़ायदा होगा कि मंत्री महोदय के दिल में भी कुछ ज्यादा दर्द होने लगा, हमारे दिल में भी कुछ ज्यादा दर्द होने लगेगा और जो नौकरशाह लोग हैं—आलसी, उदासीन नौकरशाह—,उन के मन में भी कुछ दर्द होने लगेगा । कुछ काम में तेजी आयेगी ।

श्री बागड़ी : वहां पर बच्चे मर रहे हैं और ये लोग हंस रहे हैं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : ये मां हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मां कहां हैं, डायन हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । अकाल-पीड़ित जिलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ले ले और केन्द्र की तरफ से कम से कम छः महीने के लिए उड़ीसा में एक अकाल विभाग खोला जाये । उड़ीसा में केन्द्र के आफिसर रहें, अफ़सरों की एक टोली वहां पर अकाल विभाग के नाम से रखी जाये, मंत्री बार-बार वहां पर दौरा करें और अकाल के जितने पहलू हैं, उन सब पर नजर रखें ।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि मंत्री महोदय मौतों के आंकड़े रखें और हर हफ्ते या हर पखवाड़े सामयिक प्रगति का विवरण प्रचारित करें । पलायन के आंकड़े, अनाथ बच्चों के आंकड़े, बीमार लोगों के आंकड़े और कहां बीज दिये, कहां खेती की शुरुआत हुई, इन सब बातों के आंकड़े एक प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट के रूप में हर फ़ोर्टनाइट प्रचारित किये जायें, ताकि हम लोगों को कुछ विश्वास हो कि प्रगति हो रही है या हम खुद जा कर इन बातों के बारे में जांच कर सकें ।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि कोई भी जमीन—मैं अगले साल के लिए कह रहा हूं—बीज या बैल या पूंजी के अभाव से खाली न पड़ी रहे और इस की गारंटी मंत्री महोदय को देनी पड़ेगी । अगर किसी किसान के पास बैल बेच देने के कारण या पैसा न रहने के कारण अगर उसकी जमीन खाली पड़ गई तो जो हालत इस साल नहीं हुई, वह हालत अगले साल हो जायेगी । जून की 15 तारीख के पहले, 15 ता० भी बहुत लेट है, उसके भी पहले हर एक किसान के पास बीज पहुंचवाइये, नहीं तो अगले साल की खेती भी शून्य हो जायगी ।

उसी तरह से मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि जिन लोगों ने सब कुछ खो दिया है, जिन बच्चों ने मां-बाप खो दिये हैं, उनको बसाने के लिए, जिस तरह से विस्थापितों को बसाया जाता है, उसी तरह से पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था उनके भविष्य के लिए कीजिये । जिन लोगों ने सब कुछ खो दिया है, उन्हीं के लिए मैं यहां पर बोल रहा हूं ।

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

मेरा पांचवां सुझाव यह है कि आप वहां पर भविष्य में होने वाली बीमारियों के लिए सतर्क रहिये। जून के बाद, बारिश के बाद वहां पर बीमारियां बहुत जोरों से शुरू होने वाली हैं।

वहां पर शराब की दुकानों को बन्द कीजिये। कम से कम आपके ये जो लाल-निशानवाले इलाके हैं, इन इलाकों में एक भी शराब की दुकान नहीं रहनी चाहिए।

श्री शिवनारायण : बहुत पीते हैं उड़ीसावाले।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप भी पीते हो, शायद आप दूसरे किस्म की शराब पीते हो। शराब की दुकानों को बन्द करवाइये।

आखिर मैं फिर से दोहरा देना चाहता हूं कि अकाल के लिए इस साल मैं जितना श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को जिम्मेदार नहीं समझता हूं, उन से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार समझता हूं—श्री अशोक मेहता साहब को। योजना ने पिछले 18 सालों में कोई तरक्की नहीं करवाई। लघु सिंचाई पर इन तीन योजनाओं में आपका एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ और उसका लक्ष्य था कि 5 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी, लेकिन मैं चुनौती देकर कह सकता हूं कि 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन की भी सिंचाई इन योजनाओं से नहीं हुई है। उड़ीसा के लिए और उसी तरह के और जितने पिछड़े हुए इलाके हिन्दुस्तान भर में हैं, हर एक पिछड़े हुए इलाके के लिए आप एक स्थायी योजना बनाइये, एक स्वतन्त्र योजना बनाइये ताकि उनकी पैसे की ताकत, आर्थिक ताकत बढ़ सके और यदि ऐसी हालत पैदा हो जाय तो पहला शिकार वे लोग न बनें।

मैं आशा करता हूं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब जवाब से भागेंगे नहीं और सीधे-सीधे जवाब देंगे और भविष्य का कार्यक्रम सही ढंग से बतायेंगे।

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy Speak, Sir, it is the compulsion of conscience and compulsion of duty that forces me to speak unpleasant truth which may not be palatable to most in this House.

Sir, it was on the 25th of July, 1867, Sir Stafford Northcote, then Secretary of State of India censured the Government of Bengal for want of foresight and energy and grave error of judgment in connection with the Orissa famine of 1866. On the 2nd August, 1867, there was a lively debate in the House of Commons and at that time, the Secretary of State for India censured the Government with these words:

> "This catastrophe must always remain a monument of our failure, a humiliation to the people of this country, to the Government of this country, and to those of our Indian officials of whom we had been perhaps a little too proud. At the same time, we must hope that we might derive from it reasons which might be real value to ourselves, and that out of this deplorable evil good of no insignificant kind might ultimately arise."

Sir, this was hundred years before. Just hundred years after, in 1966, Orissa is faced with another famine. They appointed a Famine Commission to go into the matter. The Famine Commission, in their Report, stated:

> "The famine relief work in Orissa was anything but satisfactory—the whole thing was grossly mismanaged by the Government officials. A large sum of money was squandered away."

This was the finding of a Government whom we called the Colonial—Government. At that time India was

under alien rule. To-day, India is a free country. There are irresponsible men who style themselves as Ministers of Food and who adorn the Treasury Benches here presiding over the destiny of millions of people in this country. They feel shy to face the truth; they want to hide the truth. The entire world knows and all the papers corroborate. Who does not know that there are starvation deaths? When these hundreds of people have been dying due to starvation, my hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam is not prepared to accept it. He always blames the Providence. There was a failure of crops; he says that there was no rain. He could not go to the scarcity areas; because he says there was plenty of rain. Left him chant the mantra *"Kale varshathu parjanyana"* and let him be satisfied for all the time. But, Sir, this House is not going to spare him. He has to be censured and with him the entire Government have to be censured. Sir, it is a disgrace to democracy in this country when a calamity of this magnitude has come, no adjournment motion could be allowed in this House. But, at long last, a no-day-yet-motion has been admitted and there too, the time has been restricted. You know, Sir, how difficult it is to present the proper picture of that great calamity. It has become very easy for Mr. Subramaniam to deny all kinds of deaths because no vital statistics have been kept of these figures; no register has been maintained at the village level. It has been discontinued since introduction of Panchayati Raj. That is why when the television team of the B.B.C. wanted to go to that area and wanted to have a spot visit, they were not allowed to go there. This is a man-made famine which is due to the neglect of the administration for not providing food and medical facilities. That is why so many people have been dying. My hon. friend Shri Kishen Pattnayak has pointed out the starvation death near Khariar Road. *Post mortem* record has clearly showed the starvation deaths. The entire Government machinery are after the bold doctor to change the report of the starvation death. Why should you change the report? The Prime Minister will be visiting Khariar Road shortly. If she will call for the records, she will herself be convinced that the death was due to starvation.

So far as different parts of Kalahandi are concerned, I would like to clear this misunderstanding that Navapara subdivision was a part of British India. It was all along a part of Raipur district and then in 1936 formed part of Sambalpur district of Orissa. Again, after reorganisation of the district in 1949 it formed a part of Kalahandi district. It is the most badly affected area. It has been neglected for all these years. It has been shifted from one district to another. In these days, Mr. Subramaniam could not go over there because there is no road and the entire area is cut off. It is neither connected with the Sub-Division nor with the District Headquarters. No relief measure was forthcoming in Sinapali. I was there day before yesterday. There, the entire rice stock has been consumed. Unless before the advent of the monsoon the rice reaches there, the people who are there will die of starvation. Kalahandi District was all along a surplus district. 50,000 tons of rice used to be procured from that district and used to be exported to all the deficit areas. In spite of the warning given by us that in 1965-66 there has been a failure of monsoon and as a result the famine is anticipated, no action was taken. 30,000 tons of rice were procured last year and were exported. Sir, on the 5th of September, 1965, the Zila Parishad passed a resolution anticipating these things. On the 16th September, the Swatantra party passed a Resolution and I met the District Collector and requested him to take immediate steps. On the 4th January, I led a march of nearly 10,000 people and met the district collector. But all these have fallen on deaf ears. At long last, the Kumbhakarna came out of his sleep and the only relief that reached the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

people was in March, 1966. There too, the entire delivery system has been so defective, and there have been so many leakages in the delivery pipe that only a few drops of what was meant for the people trickled down at the other end.

15 hrs.

All the labour intensive programmes and all the relief works have been entrusted to the favourite contractors of the Congress Government. In this regard, I would like to point out what has appeared in *The Hindustan Standard*. The representative of *The Hindustan Standard* was there and he has written about the Jammasagar project. Even though there have been three Plans, there has been absolutely no impact of the Plans in that area. No irrigation project worth the name has been taken up. The representative of *The Hindustan Standard* had been to the project at Jamunasagar which is quite close to Bhawanipatna which is the district headquarters. He says:

> "Without the slightest of exaggeration, it can be said that the Jamunasagar project is a sad reflection on the efficiency of the irrigation authorities. A scheme that would presumably cost Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 lakhs should certainly not be in the stage of construction for years on end . . .".

It has been there since the last ten years but it could not be completed.

He further says:

> "The Labourers engaged on the project are by and large in a deplorable condition, and when together with the Panchayat Samiti Chairman I went to the site, I was shocked to find their women and children, many of whom were diseased, in as wretched a condition as destitutes. I heard complaints that fair wages were not paid to the labourers and they were made to work beyond their ability.".

That is how the people are being treated.

You will be surprised to know that the contractor there is Sardar Ujagar Singh who is the chairman of the Mandal Congress Committee there. These are the people who have been exploiting and who have been sucking the blood of the people of that area. In that project, 60 people have died only last month. When Mr. Vaidyanathan, the Adviser to the Planning Commission went to the site, the people complained to him that they were not being paid properly and as soon as Mr. Vaidyanathan came away, those people who had complained were mercilessly beaten by these contractors. This is the state of affairs.

Mr. Vaidyanathan has rightly pointed out in his report that:

> "There may be cases of contractors taking undue advantage. But, unfortunately, there are no effective means of preventing this.".

Right from the very beginning we have been hammering this thing before Government that the Labour Department should be streamlined and there should be people to see that the labourers get proper wages, but nothing has been done in this regard.

The Prime Minister will be going there shortly, and I request her to intervene and see that all the work now executed by the Rural Engineering Organisation is transferred to the village committees and to the panchayat. The people should be taken into confidence. The money meant for them should be given to them for proper work . . .

Shri Sheo Narain: From his privy purpse of Rs. 5 lakhs, how much has the hon. Member given to the people?

Shri P. K. Deo: This situation has been taken advantage of even by the biri leave contractors . . .

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): What has the hon. Member who comes from that area done for that area?

Shri P. K. Deo: I am not yielding. My hon. friend can have his say later.

You know, Sir, that there is monopolistic biri leave trade in this State. In the name of State enterprise, the monopolist right of collection is given to some favourite. Shri Mahatab will bear me out when I say this, and he has already circulated a pamphlet where he has stated that taking into consideration the pitiable state of affairs, the people are being exploited and they are being paid a very meagre wage which works out to 50 paise a day. You can very well imagine the plight of the people.

With all the emphasis at my command, I say that the situation has been aggravated by the monopolistic biri leave trade system, the monopolistic procurement and the levy system and the monopolistic forest contract system. Why should the people not be allowed to collect the minor forest produce and sell it in the open market? Why should the monopolistic right be given to a few favourite Congressmen?

Coming to the food supply, even though some fair price shops have been opened, still there are certain areas, big and central villages in the interior and in the remote areas where even in panchayat headquarters, no fair price shops are there. So far as wheat is concerned, we are prepared to consume it. You may give us wheat, you may give us barley or you may give us anything edible; we do not insist that only rice should be supplied.

Wheat or barley or anything may be given adequately and in proper time it should reach the people. At the moment, people are living on *pipal* leaves; even cows are being killed and are being consumed by the caste-Hindus throwing to winds all the old religious beliefs.

The gratuitous relief cards are reported to be available only for a consideration. Only the favourites are being supplied with these cards.

Free kitchens have been opened by the Bharat Sewak Samaj. As I had pointed out the other day, it is the other side of the coin of the Congress Party. Free kitchens are being opened by some charitable people, but no State aid is given to them. All the American wheat and all the American milk powder goes to the Bharat Sewak Samaj. I would like to speak to the American Government from this platform, from this House that all their charity is being misused for party purposes. It is a disgrace to democracy. It is a disgrace to the Government. Why not give the facility to other non-officials organisations also like the Ramakrishna Mission or other parties?

Shri Ranga: Like the Ramakrishna Mission or the Gauranga Mission.

Shri P. K. Deo: Why not give the facility to the Ramakrishna Mission or other parties? For God's sake, do not play politics with the life and death of the people.

Some orphanages have been started in Komna and Khariar. But why are they not being patronised by Government? These things are being corroborated by the Bulletin of the Congress Party. The District Congress Party in their Bulletin have stated that it is the Bharat Sewak Samaj through which they are going to distribute . . .

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): On a point of order . . .

Shri P. K. Deo: I am not yielding . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may deny those allegations later.

Shri Parashar: My point of order is a very important one. The hon. Member has just now stated that through this House he is appealing to the American Government. No Member can appeal to any foreign Government through this House. It affects the sovereignty of this House.

[Shri Parashar]

I would, therefore, request that those remarks should be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He has got no right to appeal on behalf of us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Shri Asoka Mehta will convey it to the American Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri P. K. Deo should try to conclude now. He has already taken about 15 minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: The hon. Speaker had told me that I would be given 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But there are other speakers also.

Shri P. K. Deo: I come from that area, and the entire discussion is on my area.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How can he appeal on our behalf? He can speak on behalf of his own party, not on behalf of Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody speaks on behalf of his own party. There is no point of order.

Shri P. K. Deo: These are to be tackled on a war footing. The administrative machinery has to be streamlined. We know how the relief committee has been treated. The proceedings of the District Relief Committee of the 15th March 1966 and 15th April 1966 are monumental documents. If you go through them, you will be convinced that the Relief Committee was called. The District Collector was the only person who was present, and he wrote the proceedings himself and he implemented the whole thing. There was the same force in the second meeting. The Deputy Minister was the president. He sat there for five minutes. He did not have the patience to listen to the other members. He abruptly adjourned the meeting and ran away. Are we to run away from realities like this? Are we keen to tackle the problem? If we are, we must have a human approach to the subject, a practical approach to the subject. But nothing was done.

As a short-term measure, I suggest that emaciated people who need medical care should be properly nursed and fed. Abandoned children should be looked after in orphanages which should be started throughout the area. A team of dedicated officers with missionary zeal should be sent to that area. The present District Collector and the Deputy Minister should be dismissed for their most callous approach (*Interruptions*). Subsidised fair price shops should be opened. Seeds have to be supplied in time. Here, you will be surprised to know that seeds which are procured in the district at Rs. 35 per quintal are going to be sold to people at Rs. 58 per quintal. From this, you can imagine how the Government is making a profit out of this thing. Liquor shops should be closed and schools should be taken over

As a long-term measure, I suggest this. The 1866 famine there was a boon in disguise. After that famine, a Famine Commission submitted a report as a result of which the entire delta irrigation system in Orissa was taken up. Similarly, I submit that after this famine, this neglect area should receive some special treatment. The Indravati project which has been pending consideration in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should get the green signal, and it should synchronise with the visit of Indiraji. There is so much affinity between Indira and Indravati.

Lastly, a Famine Commission should be appointed to go to into the whole thing. It should evolve a realistic famine code. Finally, there should be provision for crop insurance for all time to come.

Shri Mahatab (Angul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is no doubt—it is admitted on all sides—that the situation in some parts of Orissa is really bad, as bad as is generally the case in a famine. There is difference in the language, in the words used by this side or that side. But the fact is admitted that the situation is bad. It is very unfortunate that politics is being introduced into this matter. This should not be the case (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: They want to take advantage of the situation.

Shri Mahatab: I would beg of the House to kindly listen to me. This is a question involving misery to millions of people. If we go on in this manner, I do not see the necessity of speaking. After all, it is a serious matter.

15.15 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman: I have been listening to the previous speakers. Certainly, this is a matter which will receive the sympathy of the whole House. So I would request all hon. Members to listen to the speech and not go on interrupting.

Shri Mahatab: In fact, I expected that this matter should be discussed irrespective of party considerations, as it has been done at the State level. There the relief committees have been formed with representatives of all parties. In the districts, the relief committees have been constituted with representatives of all parties. Whether they are functioning correctly or not, it is for us to point out, it is for us to criticise them. But the approach should be a non-political approach to these matters. That is my humble submission.

With regard to the situation as it is, there is no doubt there has been failure. I may tell the House in confidence that I had a talk with the Chief Minister there with all the officers present when he was good enough to agree that there should be an inquiry as to where and how the administration failed. Then I suggested—this was on my initiative—that the inquiry should not be undertaken now because in that case the attention of all the officers working there would be diverted to that and away from the actual work there now. So let the crisis be over and after that there should be an inquiry. That has been agreed to. Therefore, there is no point of dispute now. It is admitted that there has been failure at some points. There is no doubt about it.

I was thinking as to which Ministry has to be tackled in connection with this matter. Since yesterday, I have been trying to find out whether it is the Food Ministry or the Finance Ministry or any other Ministry here at the Centre which should be taken to task for whatever has happened there. So far as the Food Ministry is concerned, as far as I can make out, their work is to see that proper supply takes place. But so far as the situation in Orissa is concerned, it is not want of stock which was responsible for this situation. Of course, there was some slackness in exercising control over the trade. But that is a different matter. So far as stock is concerned, it was there. Therefore, I do not know how the Food Ministry here can be brought into the picture.

But there is one point, namely, the purchasing capacity of the people, because the crops failed completely. It was known to all concerned that the crops had failed, but no step was taken to take initial steps to prevent a catastrophe. That could have been taken in September last. Not only the *zila parishad* but also the *panchayat samitis* had reported to the authorities that there had been complete failure of crops. It is said that almost the entire crop was destroyed. I say 'almost' because in some little

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areas, there was some crop; otherwise there was total destruction. In spite of that report, no step was taken. As far as I have understood, no steps were taken because correspondence went on between the Orissa Government and the Central Government.

Mr. Chairman: Does he mean at the State level or Central level?

Shri Mahatab: My information is that correspondence went on as to who would finance the relief measures. The State Government had no resources of their own; they approached the Central Government for finance. A team of the Planning Commission visited Orissa in February last. They made a report. The difficulty arose there. This is what appears to me the reasons for delay in action. Therefore, I said to the Chief Minister and I have also suggested to the Prime Minister here this morning—that there should be some inquiry after the present crisis was over as to where the machinery failed. That has to be found out.

I visited these areas. I visited some of the feeding centres. I visited many villages and I saw some sights myself. I cannot describe all these things in detail because one cannot stand those sights. It is a real famine. There is no doubt about it. We read accounts of the 1943 famine in Bengal and parts of Orissa. This famine can also be compared with that famine. Therefore, I suggest that no useful purpose will be served in describing how people are dying, how they are suffering. I think the fact should be accepted as such.

Shri Nambiar: (Tiruchirapalli): It is disputed here.

Shri Mahatab: It is not disputed. Excuse me for saying so; as far as I have understood it, it is not disputed here.....Dispute perhaps is taking place on a wrong.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Do they agree that there is famine there?

Shri Mahatab: The Food Minister said in Bhubaneswar—it has appeared in the papers—that the situation is very difficult.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Acute scarcity and not famine—that is what they say.

Shri Mahatab: What is the difference?

Everybody has got his own word to describe it. Somebody says it is actute distress, somebody says it is famine. I am not called upon to distinguish between these two expressions. I do not know why this fruitless discussion is going on over words. Probably it is on account of the fact that there is a provision in the Famine Code that if starvation deaths are admitted, then certain other steps must be taken. My point is that in spite of the fact that any area is not declared a famine area, much more than those steps are undertaken now.

Shri P. K. Deo: No, no. It is wrong.

Shri Mahatab: Please excuse me. You read the Famine Code, and you will see how things have changed.

I along with a professor wrote an article on the 1866 famine which was published in some research journals, and all the records that were read out gust now will be found there. Let us not go as far back as 1866. There was a drought followed by unprecedented floods in Orrisa in 1955-56, when Shri Nabha Krishna Choudhary was the Chief Minister. The total amount of relief expenses was to the tune of Rs. 11 crores. At that time also, a Relief Commissioner, Mr. Ramanathan, was appointed. The whole relief was based on the Famine Code with considerable modifications. The Famine Code was

amended last in 1930. Even then, that Code is insufficient today. Therefore, the Government is amending the rules now and then and they are meeting the situation as it arises, not only in Orissa but in all States. For instance, gratuitous relief is being given in some parts of U.P. even now. It is not provided in the Famine Code. No starvation death has been declared there. Therefore, let us not fight over words.

The question to be considered today is whether the conditions are of famine or not and whether steps are being taken or not. There is no doubt that steps have been taken since the second week of April as far as I know. It is agreed that this should have been taken much earlier, three months ago. If that had been done, the present situation would not have arisen.

There is no doubt that during famines all kinds of corruption take place. That is the usual experience, because people all around lose their moral moorings. Therefore, all kinds of corruption take place. Let us suggest how this can be checked, how the administration can be streamlined and how other checking measures should be taken. These are the matters which should be discussed, I think at a different level not here on this occasion. Here, the point is that the Government of India should come forward and say that the conditions are equivalent to the conditions of famine and what steps are and will be taken. As far as I have understood from the Orissa Government, what they want to know is this, and they should be assured, that the Government of India would finance the entire relief. That is the problem now. It is not a small sum which will be required. My own calculation was that it would be about Rs. 10 crores. The Governors own calculation, I was told was also of that amount. Now I am told, after discussion with the Planning Commission team, the amount has come to about Rs. 11 crores or so. It has come to that. The Orissa Government have no resources to meet this famine relief expenditure. Therefore, it is the Government of India which should come to their rescue.

Shri Ranga: What were they doing with all the money?

Shri Mahatab: That is a different matter. That question cannot be replied here as to what was not done or what should have been done.

Mr. Chairman: The question is not who is to foot the bill, the question is —let the people get the relief.

Shri Mahatab: I entirely agree with you that people must be given relief.

Mr. Chairman: And immediately.

Shri Mahatab: I entirely agree with you.

Shri Ranga: That Government should be dismissed and the administration should be taken over.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is political propaganda.

Shri Ranga: Why do you say it is political. According to him the local Government has failed, and it wants all the money from the Government of India.

Mr. Chairman: I would request him, he is a very senior Member of this House. Let us have some decorum. Let the hon. Member speak. Everybody will have a chance to speak. By intervening continuously we lose the trend of the speech.

Shri Mahatab: I am speaking on behalf of myself. I am appealing to all the Members here and all outsider that the main concern today should be relief of the people. Other considerations should come in later. We may accuse the Government, we may demand their dismissal or what-

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ever we like, but that should be done after the misery of the people is solved. The immediate problem is relief. The immediate problem is that people should be relieved of their distress. We should take into consideration the humanitarian aspect now. That is my approach to the whole problem. Let us forget for the time being as to where the fault lies, abuse of power here and there etc. There are matters which can be taken up at leisure, later on, but today the problem is that the distressed people must be relieved of their distress. That is the main problem.

That being so, first of all I have suggested that seed loans, should be given immediately. It is already too late. It is really not 30th June but I was told by the farmers that the latest by which the seed loans must be given is by the end of May, otherwise it would be too late for sowing, they say. Therefore, the seed loans should be given immediately. I am told a discussion is going on between the Planning Commission and the Orissa Government as to whether this should be short-term or long-term. I was asked to give my opinion. I said "payable when able." should be the condition. If the crops are good, then the farmers may be called upon next year to pay. If they are not good, nobody can ask them to pay next year. Therefore, these discussions are immaterial at the present juncture.

The farmers should be given assistance either in the form of loans or even grants, not only for seeds, but also for bullocks. The figure of Rs. 14,000 which I have got is from the panchayat office itself, and the total number of cattle, as far as can be judged, sold in that area would be about 56,000. That being so, it is not an easy matter to purchase 56,000 heads immediately from somewhere. It will take a long time. There is a suggestion that large tracks could be ploughed by tractors. That is again another scheme which I am not going into on this occasion, but that is a matter for those who are in charge to examine whether it is feasible or not. Otherwise, to purchase this 56,000 heads of cattle is really a proposition that is perhaps next to impossibility. Then, the economic position of the farmers is such that it will take a long time, three or four years, to recover from this damage. It cannot be expected that next year they will be on their feet. Even the effects of the 1943 cyclone in North Balasore in Orissa have not yet gone, people have not yet recovered from that shock which they received then. I have got my experience of that. Let us give all possible help so that these people may recover as soon as possible, but it will take them three or four years to recover gradually in stages.

Then with regard to the administration I am told a Relief Commissioner has been appointed, the administration is being streamlined. I had a discussion with the Chief Minister there, and he has been good enough to accept some of the suggestions how it should be streamlined. In this again I appeal to all sections, not only Congressmen but those in the opposition also to try to help the administration in all possible ways. Supposing at a certain stage they do not listen to us, they are adamant in their own position, then I think we should approach the Government of India to correct them because this is a serious matter. We cannot go and carry on an agitation.

An hon. Member: That stage has come now.

Shri Mahatab: If that is the point of any Member here, then let us approach the Food Minister in his office and try to get things done. This long range discussion probably will not bear any fruit. That is my suggestion, because the situation is so serious and I do not know how to describe it.

I give one instance. While I was there in one of the blocks, the ration cards were not issued because under the rules the ration cards had to be signed by a revenue officer. The BDO was present, the revenue officer was not present. I persuaded the BDO to sign. I said I would take the responsibility and protect him whatever might happen. I got it signed by him and got the ration cards issued. This is a small matter but that would have meant a delay of two days in distribution. I think there are many ways in which we can be of use. I have been told that opposition Members who are very critical here are trying to help the administration there. If we have other points to take up, political or otherwise let us take them up later on, not in the midst of the crisis. Let us try and see that people are relieved of their distress.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): Sir, I am one with my hon. friend Dr. Mahatab who spoke just before me that this matter has to be tackled from a humanitarian point of view and there should be no squabbling as to what we should do according to the famine code which is probably outdated. Our main concern here in a welfare state is that we should try to bring relief and succour to the people when they are hard-hit by natural calamities of the type that we are facing in Orissa. Of course I have not been to the areas which are acutely hit just like my friend the Maharaja of Kalahandi and Mr. Pattanayak. But from what we gathered from papers and from what I have heard from friends, the situation here is really distressing and is very acute. To tackle a problem of this magnitude both the resources at the command of the centre as well as the state had to be augmented and co-ordinated to tackle a matter of this magnitude. It cannot be left to the state alone to find ways and means to meet a calamity of this kind. But having faced a similar situation in 1954 when I had the fortune of being a member of the Orissa legislative assembly, that should have opened the eyes of the Government to meet the situation like that. I recollect what I have said on that occasion from the long-term point of view. Unless we tackle this situation from a long-term point of view the short-term palliative just to meet the situation as it occurs does not give permanent relief because we know from our experience about the vagaries of nature, especially in India and in the parts I come from. We have both the ravages of floods as well as drought, if not in alternate years, in periods of cycles because as I have gathered these cycles probably come in periods of ten years. That is why what I had suggested at that time is useful in meeting this situation in the backward areas of those parts of Orissa from which I happen to come and from which the Maharaja of Kalahandi has come. There are lots of tribal people. I am very sorry to say that during the period of the last 16 or 20 years much has not been done there. Their main resource was the forest produce and they were destroying them, though in our time also they were destroying them indiscriminately but there were certain checks. Unfortunately, they were merged in a bigger unit and the forest reserves of those areas are being depleted; they are not done on a long-term planning to meet the requirements of the people. That is the main cause of the drought because it is my experience of that area and I come from that area, that rainfall has gradually, over a period of the last thirty years, been deteriorating in these areas because of the lack of forests which catch rain. No doubt something is being done to meet the situation by way of soil conservation and to augment the forest resources but not in comparison to the depletion that has taken place or is now taking place because every year there are indiscriminate encroachments into the forests to convert them into land. Unless this process is stopped we will not have adequate forests to catch the rain because that is the problem everywhere. Deserts are not created in a day. The Rajasthan desert or the deserts in other countries, they take a long period of time to come to the pre-

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sent state. Unless we are able to protect these areas which are being depleted, especially the catchment areas of important rivers in Orissa and take action to conserve them, I do not think we shall be meeting the long-term requirements of that part of the area. The next thing what we should do is to augment the minor and medium irrigation projects in those areas. Small wells or tanks in the way of relief for this problem will not be meeting the requirements of the people of these areas. It is not that we do not have natural water resources. Our Governor who is an expert on irrigation has suggested and has probably drawn up a long-term programme for this area. If that is executed and the planning commission gives the directive to the state government not only in the way of paper plan but with the resources to meet these requirements, I think this problem could be solved once for all. While we were discussing with the Prime Minister the other day about the problem of these areas, I was one of the Members to discuss the matter, I was surprised that some of us still did not grapple with the situation, and with what is the requirements? Certain areas were under the rulers or were under the vested interests at one point of time. Inspite of a long lapse of 18 years, we still say that these areas were neglected in those days and because of lack of communication the succour to the people did not reach. But we forget at the same time that the times have changed. Inspite of the lapse of 18 years, if we have not been able to develop communications in that area, we cannot fairly blame those who were administering those areas and now say that due to their neglect of these areas, they are such. I give one example about the communication problem of my area. Those who come from urban areas or thickly populated areas, probably may not appreciate the difficulty of catering for an area like my area of 3,000 square miles where communication is lacking. I am very sorry to say that in 1962 when elections were in the offing, I went to that area and again two years ago I wanted to go there. I could not even go there in a jeep, leave alone other means of communications. There is block development. It comes under the block development area. Yet communications in that area is so poor that it was not possible for me even to go to these areas. Only in summer months one could go there. If during those periods it is difficult for us as Members of Parliament or legislature to go there to find the requirements of the people, you can well appreciate in times of emergency like this what succour could be taken to the people in those areas? I know our Chief Minister, who was the revenue minister when he tackled the 1954-55 drought conditions and the hon. Maharaja of Kalahandi happened to be a member of the legislature those days will bear me out, tackled that situation ably. Given the resources for which our Government had approached the Government of India, I am sure he will be able to tackle the problem ahead of us because I know him to be very human and he will not like the distress to continue in that area. Not that he is not very practical; he may be lacking the dynamism of some but that does not mean he is not in the know of the problem and does not want to bring relief and succour to the distressed people there.

I would suggest one or two measures for the consideration of the Food Minister who had been to Orissa lately, though unfortunately due to reasons beyond his control, he could not go to the actually drought-affected areas. But from what I gathered from him during my talk yesterday, I feel he is in full grip of the requirements of the situation prevailing in Orissa. He has given particular emphasis on seeing that there is no bottle-neck at the administrative level. A special officer has been appointed who will discharge the duties of the Government and do away with

redtapism. I would urge him to ask the State Government to send the officers to help the people in those affected areas with a missionary zeal, as the Maharaja of Kalahandi was saying. I happened to go round certain pockets in my area which has been affected by drought for the last 12 years. There is one panchayat called Parjanpur panchayat area, which has been affected by drought for the last 12 years. Yet conditions there are not so severe as in those areas which are very badly hit. I went with the Collector and I found wherever the Collector is sympathetic and wants to do something, he can easily get it done. I was surprised to hear from some hon. members who had visited the severely affected area that the Collector and some officers in charge of the district had not yet visited those areas.

Another matter which I would like the Food Minister to consider is this. It is not so much the supply of rice that we want. If paddy is supplied to these areas, apart from foodgrains and fodder for cattle we can also give supplementary work for the people there if the paddy is husked there. Besides that, some subsidiary food also can be got out of the paddy, which is not used as rice, but small broken paddy that can be used for gruel which can form a supplementary diet.

Hon. Dr. Mahtab referred to the tractor organisation in the State. But the conditions are such that we have got very small land-holdings where even if we have the entire tractors at the disposal of the Government, we will not be able to cultivate these areas, because various complications about tenancy rights, etc. would arise. So, if we supply cattle which can do the cultivation in these areas it will be better.

Since the Prime Minister is visiting the area shortly, I would urge on her to go to the famine-affected areas specially and spend more time there than having discussions with the officials, because that will not only create confidence in the people, but it will give her an opportunity to see things directly for herself.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, this is a national calamity. It is really a slur on our democracy that after 18 years of freedom, a section of our population has been reduced to a position where they cannot get enough to eat and they have to die of starvation. I have been watching the proceedings of the House not only today, but in the past whenever this question has arisen. I am surprised not only at the complacent attitude of the Government, but of my fellow Members of Parliament, who ought to take this matter very seriously. If even one person dies in this land, Mr. Subramaniam may feel that his caravan is running all right but the disgrace is on very Indian in this country. The House should seriously consider this matter.

Mr. Mahtab might try to whitewash the whole thing; he may be sincerely concerned about the suffering of the people there and therefore he may urge "let us forget everything and devote our attention entirely to removing the distress of the people there at the moment" . . .

Mr. Chairman: He said, let us devote our attention to that first and then we can see what can be done about other things.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is what I was saying; there is no question of interrupting me. I want to know what is the controversy going on now. This matter was first brought before the Orissa Assembly not by me or by any newspaper, but by a Deputy Minister of the Congress Party who is representing that area. He said, the people are migrating and the situation is very serious. Children have been sold and unless immediate action was taken, thousands will die. What was the result? The reply was, it is a tissue

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of lies and third-hand information has been given; and, that man was asked not to open his mouth. That is how the situation has been tackled there. Here the Food Minister is still not concerned with the relief of the people, but he is only concerned with the controversy whether there is famine, acute scarcity or starvation death. They have not the slightest concern. Any person with a little bit of concern for the people would have apologised before the nation.

See this report. Everybody who has visited that place, except the Minister and the officials, have said there have been starvation deaths. But Mr. Subramaniam could not go there because of the rains. Without waiting at Bhubaneshwar to talk to the officers, he should have gone there by car. But he did not go there on the plea that rains have come. He believes the same officers who have given this report, which is not worth the paper on which it is written. On the basis of this report decisions are taken. Unless the situation is analysed and properly assessed, no amount of relief measures can be said to be proper for the occasion. Mr. Mahtab says famine conditions exist. Why are they fighting shy of declaring this fact which has been admitted by all? Everybody who has gone there including the Press correspondents, except the officials and Ministers, has said and corraborated that there is starvation death. They have no quarrels with this Government. The Sarvodaya People and the Press Correspondents have no quarrel with this Government. The *Statesman's* correspondent, who is writing harrowing tales has no quarrels with the Government. They are giving names after names. The Minister could have taken a day or two to verify whether at least one name is correct. Even about starvation deaths, what does this team, on which he relies, say? The Orissa Government had at long last in November agreed. Then a Deputy Minister after visiting that place—Deodhar village said there have been 9 deaths of children due to superimposed illness and continued malnutrition and also the death of one adult. Mr. Subramaniam should sack these people who have given this report. It says that any evidence of widespread malnutrition was not visible in the area. Can you believe a report like this? They do not know the actual conditions of the area. About starvation deaths what do they say? Names have been quoted by Shri Kishen Pattnayak. These names have been published in the newspapers giving the names of their villages, their age, family names etc. But they have not verified this. How have these deaths occurred? These shameless creatures, they say:

> "Our impression is that specific cases looked into are cases of death caused by prolonged illness like T.B., diabetes, etc., commencing long before the scarcity conditions set in, though death was probably accelerated by malnutrition.".

Did these nine children die because of diabetes? Can you imagine such a report on the basis of which you are going to decide what relief measures you are going to take for these people? This is the state of affairs in this country.

We should not fight shy of reality. There is a false sense of dignity in this country. The Prime Minister sometimes goes and makes speeches in Delhi saying that in this country there have been no starvation deaths, these cannot be starvation deaths. When she goes on repeating, no starvation deaths, no starvation deaths, naturally, the officers who give these reports, who want to be good to their masters, prepare these reports accordingly to suit the statements of my hon. firend. Shri Subramaniam and the Government. That is how things are manipulated and the real conditions have been concealed.

Sir, people are dying in their hundreds. That is the actual position. It is not a pleasure for us to come here and say these things. They say it is a surplus State. They say there is no food shortage. If there was no food shortage, why have these deaths occurred, why has this situation arisen? What is the reason for it? Has he entered into it? He says everything is quite all right, the State is proceeding according to Plan and evrything is all right. Then why have these things happened? What is his explanation for it? What explanation has he to offer? It is admitted by Shri Mahatab and also by the report here that till the beginning of March no relief measures have been started in that area. You will be surprised to know that in the district of Kalahandi—my friends are trying to lay the blame on the ex Maharaja of Kalahandi although the ex rulers are not there and although they hold the title of Maharaja there are no Maharajas existing in this country—in the present area which is a famine area, which never formed part of any native State but which formed part of a regular British district, famine conditions exists, and if they declare it has a famine area four to five lakhs of people will have to be fed till the next harvest. That is the position. Shri Mahatab may not agree. If they once declare that it is a famine area, they will have to take up the responsibility of feeding these four to five lakhs people—I do not say, six million people.

Sir, scarcity conditions prevail there. Everybody is agreed on that point. It varies from place to place. But acute conditions exist in this area where people of all classes and stature are unable to maintain themselves. Even your reilef works will not do anything there. In those places it is necessary for the Government to declare, at least in respect of that area, that it is a famine-affected area because a large number of deaths have taken place.

What they say is, and it was repeated by my friend, Shri Menon, the other day, that there is no question of shortage of rice, this situation has arisen because of lack of purchasing power. You will be surprised to know that after this report was submitted in February, between February and April all these deaths have occurred. What has been done during this period? How are you going to give purchasing power to the people? What measures are you actually taking in that direction? These are the questions that have to be considered.

Simply because the Central Government does not want to say that it is a famine-affected area, simply because they do not want to say that these are starvation deaths in Orissa, the Orissa Government asks their people to say that thes are not starvation deaths. But it has been mentioned here that a person who went to the hospital died and after *post mortem* it was recorded in the hospital that there was nothing in his stomach and he died. That officer is being taken to task. He is asked why he reported like this. This is worse than British period. I can tell you, even the British people, when in 1866 a Commission was appointed, said that ten lakhs of people died because of the failure of local officers. Here they want to protect everybody. People may die, but they want to pose as if they are running this country quite well. This really is nonsense. One cannot stand this disgrace.

Let us frankly admit that there has been a lapse. Who is responsible for that? I agree with Shri Mahatab. I would even say, appoint a Parliamentary Commission. Let our friends who do not believe these facts come with us and see things for themselves. Let not the Prime Minister go over the place in a helicopter, spend only one or two hours in the affected areas and then address public meetings at Bhubaneshwar. We do not want the Prime Minister to address meetings there. That is

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not our immediate problem. The immediate problem is to go there and see what can be done to relieve the sufferings of the people. Let Shri Subramaniam accompany us. Let there be a Parliamentary Commission to find out what is the actual condition. Let us see what we can do. It is not a party question. There is no question of any government being toppled. If there was any sensible government here, it would have taken over the administration there. It is a question of saving the lives of lakhs of people. Let us all cooperate and find out the facts and suggest measures to save the people there. For that, I am prepared to say, let us suspend all other activities and try to save these lakhs of people in that part of the country.

What are they eating? I have before me a sample of this powder called *salap* out of which liquor is prepared. This is being sold in the market. Can you imagine such a thing? I have pictures with me here. I do not want to take the time of the House by showing these very grim pictures showing conditions there. I do not want to tire the House with them, with such horrible pictures at this stage.

But let my suggestion be accepted. Let us go there and see things for ourselves. Let five or six Members of Parliament go there. I welcome those persons who do not beileve these things to go there and find out the facts. Let us sit together and think how to alleviate the sufferings of these people and stop further miseries. Greater miseries are still ahead. Whatever you are hearing is nothing in comparison to what is coming. I can tell you, no amount of grants of loans or anything of that sort is going to help. One panchayat earned Rs. 14,000 by sale of cattle in the market by charging two annas for every sale—and these officers who went there have reported, that cattle has not gone out of the State. I think those persons who have not even the slightest idea of the living conditions of the people were sent there. Let them sit here at the Planning Commission table and write stories for the gratification of ministers like Shri Subramaniam who in turn will tell the Parliament and out side that everything is all right.

Mr. Chairman: Cattle were sold individually or in the cattle market?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Truck-loads of cattle and goats were sold in the market and they went out of the State. I can tell you another thing. In this part of Orissa cattle is not available. They come 50 or 60 miles to our side of the State to purchase cattle. Not only people have gone out but cattle also have gone out. And, who had the heyday? It was the heyday for money-lenders. It was the heyday—I do not want to name any community—of the mercantile community.

An hon. Member: *Marwaris.*

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have done this. Nobody is trying to prevent this and this is happening. Now there is no cattle, no seed, no capacity even to till the land. When that is the situation, what should we do? We must see that agricultural operations start as soon as possible so that they are saved for the future.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, you can ring the bell. You can even ask me to sit down. There is nothing more for me to say. I do not expect anything from this Government. I know that is an unfortuate part of this country. Because our people are docile. because they are adivasis, because they are not politically developed, they are made to suffer. If they had developed a situation like that in Bengal or Kerala these people

would not have sat here silently and discussed with us what is happening there. Because they are peaceful citizens they have to die and nobody listens to them. It started in August, 1965 and now we are discussing what relief measures are to be undertaken. More than nine months have passed and many more months will pass like this. That is the situation here. You may ask me not to say anything and I do not want to say anything.

16 hrs.

Regarding the fair price shops, a reference is made here in this report that 1,100 or so many fair price shops have been opened.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Please read out that contradictory portion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There are many. What can I say?

Then, I may tell you about these fair price shops. Everybody knows that Orissa is supplying rice outside. There are three types of rice—superfine, fine and common rice. It has been admitted by this report that in these fair price shops rice is being sold for 91 paise per kilo.

Mr. Chairman: Could I ask you what remedies should we adopt now? (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Overhaul.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am very glad that you put that question. I am prepared to say this that the present Government is thoroughly incapable of tackling the situation.

श्री बागड़ी : सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये । यह लोगों के कानिल है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Centre should take over the entire administration and relief measures in the area. Let the State Government agree but if the State Government does not agree, let us invoke President's rule, if necessary, or the Constitution may be amended, if necessary. Again, I say that if they think that it is a national cause, that everybody shou'd support this, let them set up a committee consisting of all parties to see how to tackle this very serious situation there. We are prepared to lend our hand of co-operation. I am prepared to suspend all other activities and devote ourselves completely and fully for that type of work together. That is how it should be dealt with.

Now what do we find? They go to the officials, bring the papers and give us the information that everything is all right.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If you will bear with me, I was saying that there are three types of rice. They are completely in the hands of the millowners. They are in league with the millowners. This is rice that has been brought from the fair price shop. This is worse than common rice and this is being sold for 91 paise. In the market, they admit, rice is being sold for Re. 1. This 91 paise per kilo rice, according to Government's own verification and categorisation, actually should have been sold at 74 paise. Because the millowners are supplying it, some ministers must have told the supply officer to certify this so that he gets the money and he gets a chunk out of it. Nobody sees it. So many officers are working there but nobody sees it. My hon. friend, a Member of the other House, who visited this area, pointed out to the officers that this is being done. He told the Chief Minister there that at least for God's sake, whatever you may be doing, pass the order that whatever type of rice may be sold there, it will have

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a uniform price, that is, the lowest price—76 or 75 paise, not more than that. I do not know whether they have done that or not.

That is what is happening. These matters cannot be tackled only by sitting here and saying that everything is all right and that everything has been done all right. Shri Mahatab repeatedly stated as to what the poor Food Minister is to do, how can we make him responsible for this. Of course, he is speaking in Parliament. How can he accuse his own friend? I can understand his difficulty and his awkwardness. I fully sympathise with him. But I accuse Shri Subramaniam.

श्री बागड़ी : मुल्जिम हैं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I charge him for the death of these people because fully well it was known to the Central Government, however halting and whatever may be the fault of the State Government, that these things are happening and it is going to take a serious turn. In spite of that, they say shamefacedly here again that after the reports of scarcity conditions were available they were not exporting rice. Shri Menon was repeating this that day. But the fact remains that in January they exported rice. You will be surprised to know that —I was in Sundragarh District yesterday which is affected 75 per cent by acute famine and shortage I was told, even during acute shortage in Kalahandi District there was some hundreds of maunds of rice at Bhawanipatna, and it was supplied to other areas, it was not supplied to this place. In January when there was shortage of rice and when it was not sent to that area, Shri Subramaniam ordered that rice should be sent to Kerala.....

Mr. Chairman: You have to conclude now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:..... and to West Bengal. Rice is being exported. We have been doing that for long. We are prepared to do that whenever there is an occasion. Whenever it is the national demand, Orissa never grudges doing that. Though Orisa is given the lowest price, for the national cause Orissa does not bother. But is it time, I ask you, when there are scarcity conditions and they need rice, that you want them to export it to other places?

That is why I say that the seriousness of the situation has not been realised either here or there as a result of which people are dying. We are wasting our time here because we cannot paint more grim pictures than has already been painted in newspapers by independent correspondents and others who have seen the place. It is all there. Only the high priests of Government do not realise that it is there. So, if the discussion has any value or any worth, let us here and now declare that a very serious situation has developed there, famine condltions exist, people have died, we shall prevent further deaths, we shall see that the situation does not deteriorate and we will take measures for that. Let them tell us what are the measures necessary for the purpose. It is not a question of accusing again, but I tell you what harm you are doing.

I made a press statement and I have got a letter from the Bombay Central Relief Committee....

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude the first part, whatever you were suggesting.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have made the suggestion. Let them tell us what concrete measures they are taking and what sort of help they need. Let us sit together, but before doing that we must overhaul the administration because whatever

scheme you may have it will not work.

Then, they are doing another harm. Not only because of the false sense of dignity they are not admitting that there is famine and starvation conditions, he has said from Bhubaneswar that the situation is well under control. It is really very surprising that a responsible person like him should say that. He could be agitated when there was Hindi agitation in the south which affected his constituency, but he will not have a little concern when there are deaths there. He says, the situation is under control!

I made a press statement and I have received letters from Bombay, from the Bombay Central Relief Committee, saying, "We want to go there to help the people and give them as much relief as is necessary, how we can be helped by Government, where do we go, how do we go, whether the railways and others would give us the facilities." The world outside knows that that is the situation. There are sufficient patriotic citizens in this country who will come forward, whether the Government helps them or not, to help these people and to alleviate their misery. But let him say that there is a very serious situation. Let us all appeal to philanthropic persons, wherever they may be, to come forward and help these peop'e. Our friends, the peasants, in Madras, Andhra and other places would come forward to part with their seeds in order that agricultural operations start there. It cannot be done by the Government machinery because it moves slowly. He does not realise what harm he is doing.

Therefore, I suggest to him most humbly that for the sake of these people let us admit that there is utter misery and there is famine. It is a disgrace and, I think, mere resignation will not do. By his resigning it wil be a political victory for us. I think, any respectable person would resign, but he would not resign. I do not press for his resignation because if I had the capacity I would throw him out. I do not believe in the mercy of persons resigning voluntarily. The administration has failed completely and miserably and he should admit that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Chairman, it is something that the Prime Minister chose to be here for a little while because she had the opportunity of listening to Shri Dwivedy and for a change Shri Nanda also graced us with his presence for some time, but I was wondering about the whereabouts of our Planning Minister who, I thought, owed it to the Minister of Food Imports to share and, to some extent, soothe his headache. But, may be, the Planning Minister is trying to recover from the impact of what he has himself called all "meetings of minds" which he experienced and enjoyed in America. In Orissa, there has been for quite sometime now in the political atmosphere a stink which rose to high heavens when certain individuals carrying the names of Patnaik and Mitra and so on and so forth had created an atmosphere about which the wohle country was ashamed and remains throughly ashamed till today. That was a political stink and that has been succeeded on account of the utter inefficiency of the administration, to which reference was made by Mr. Dwivedy in such eloquent terms, by the ugly smell of death, an excruciating smell of death when children die, when old people are left to their own resources and whoever has a wherewithal to do so walk upto a town nearby leaving those areas where scarcity conditions are intolerable.

I had a look at those photographs which Mr. Dwivedy has brought with him and they are such as would wring tears out of stones. I remember, the other day, to my shame that our friend, Mr. Kishen Pattnayak, had brought up the question of starvation deaths, of children dying, infants dying and on that occasion

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there was resistance from the Treasury Benches and we had to counter that resistance in order to have some opportunity for a discussion. Our friend, a very good friend, Mr. Hare Krishna Mehtab, has suggested that we keep politics out of it. Who wants to bring politics into a matter where humanitarian impulses require to be invoked? How can we keep away from politics when this kind of thing happens? But how can we forget the Minister over there,—I don't see him; my visibility has probably weakened—and how is it that the quibbling over words continues even to the present day as my friend, Mr. Dwivedy has pointed out? How is it that in this House on the 27th of April, the Speaker had to exercise his authority after he was goaded by some of us, to command the presence of Mr. Subramaniam and to ask him to report in regard to conditions in Orissa? He wanted to go with the Prime Minister, clinging to her skirt tails, 15 days later and give a kind of report and this House told him that he could not get away with that kind of absurdity. We had to do that.

In the Orissa Assembly, I discovered, on the 21st of April, the Deputy Chief Minister—the Chief Minister has a deputy, a man called Mr. Routrey—was breezily telling the Assembly that there was an adequate supply of rice to meet all internal requirements in the State. The *Statesman* reports, and my firend the Maharaja of Kalahandi has referred to it, that the Orissa State Deputy Chief Minister for Community Development who represents the only Kalahandi electorate where a Congress nominee got returned last time, had warned the Government as early as August that people in hills and other areas were in great distress and that they urgently needed help. The Opposition also was saying the same thing. But the Opposition is always sought to be black-guarded by Government and their administrative minions who have nothing better to do than to dot the i's and cut the t's. as far as governmental pronouncements are concerned. How can we keep politics entirely out of the picture? They are still quibbling over words. The *Statesman* reporter who is writing a special feature on this matter writes very ominous words. I am quoting his words from today's edition of the *Statesman*:

> "The people who are being fed at free kitchens at Khariar, Sinapali and other places look the same as those who roamed the streets of Calcutta in the black days of the Bengal famine of 1943."

This is the condition of things to which the country is reduced by the inefficiency, the callousness and the criminality of this Government which seeks to disown responsibility at a point of time when they could come forward before the House and the country and ask for cooperation of all concerned in order to resolve these difficulties which arise. We are always ready to offer cooperation if a suggestion is made in time and on honourable terms. But it is never done. It is always done too late and in a grudging spirit and they want to put us in the wrong by saying that we do not give our cooperation. We have been trying to do something. I have noted the Members like Mr. Dwivedy and others have been persistently trying to raise this matter and everytime there is resistance from the Treasury Benches. They tell us we are scare-mongering, that we ourselves are trying to picture a situation in the darkest possible colours only in order to give the Government a bad name and to hang it. The Government does ont require a bad name in order to have it hanged. As far as the people are concerned, they know what this Government is worth. Only because they have not yet got the organisation and the kind of political consciousness that should go along with that orga-

nisational ability that this Government still continues to cling to power. They can only cling to power by the power of the purse, by that kind of ugly machinations, but they have no moral right to remain in authority in any part of the country. And Orissa is the pointer: the handwriting is on the wall.

They are postponing the elections in Orissa, one reason being that the people of Orissa in spite of their being submerged, in spite of their being considered to be not particularly advanced as far as political consciousness goes. They are still very well aware that this Government is no longer able to serve the people and should be given the order of the boot as soon as that is possible. How can we keep out politics when the food policy of this Government has continued to be such a very tragic farce ever since 1947? In 1948, in two years' time, they said, we would no longer need food imports; in 1956, there is another target year; then, Mr. S. K. Patil begins his buffer stock idea with P.L. 480 bounty; in 1966, they said, we shall cease to depend on foreign imports and Mr. Subramaniam—I don't blame him; he has inherited the legacy—says, in 1971 or 1972, we shall perhaps be able to do something. How can we forgive this kind of Government?

We are told that the whole country is covered with community development schemes and national etxension blocks. The former Minister who is an enthusiast, almost an evangelist, in regard to this matter said once that we have 15 million village volunteers able to do all kinds of work. Where the devil are they? Where have they gone? Where have they vanished? Why cannot we mobilise the man-power of our people? Why do we have such a million strong volunteer force?

Mr. Chairman: Who is he?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. S. K. Dey. When I said he was an evangelist, I thought you recognised him. I may have used expression of a tenuous character.

Mr. Chairman: I have to learn it from the Professor like him.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Perhaps, you came to this House only in 1962. If you were here since October, 1952, when that portfolio was created and Mr. Dey began to function, you would have collected so much material about his evangelist activities that you would not have needed any kind of explanation.

Here, in this country, I refer to the Minister of Planning, not particularly because I like the look of his face, the problem is that there are pockets of distress in the State of Orissa, particularly in the ex-princely States of Orissa—; am not going to blame anybody—or in north Bihar or in Rayalaseema district of Andhra and so many other places which could be named or in Rajasthan from where plaintive telegrams are coming that there is no water, that people are crying for the sake of drinking water. We are celebrating the Gandhi Centenary and Mr. Ranga and I and Mr. Dwivedy are all called upon to participate in meetings to discuss such things as national integration, in order to commemorate Gandhiji and all that and the people do not get a drop of water to drink in Gandhiji's country! There are in Rajasthan and in so many other areas of our country pockets of distress. What has the Planning Commission got to say about it? Why don't they look after these areas? Why don't they have the priorities? They have a sense of priority, I hope. The priorities should be set up and some kind of effort should be made to work according to those priorities. Many of the people concerned who are suffering are aboriginals, the tribal world of our country which is sometimes in uproar. But they are innocent people, God's own children, so to speak, innocent of the trappings of the miserable kind of civilisation which so

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many of us seem to be proud of. These aboriginals of this country, from one end to the other, from Nagaland and Mizo land to Orissa, to Bastar, to wherever you look, are in trouble, in distress, in agony and all that. What we see from time to time is that we appoint a committee or we send a study team or we arrange a seminar of something of that sort. This kind of thing just will not pass muster. The people's grievances are mounting in this country. Woes and indignities abound in this country. It is disgrace abounding, in a manner which no civilised community can tolerate for any further length of time. But the rulers of our country, whether in the Centre or in the States never care for the people. The administration is preoccupied with other things, and the sufferings accumulate.

But, as I have said before in this House, the line between hunger and anger is very thin, and when the anger of our people, the disinherited of our land who have suffered throughout the ages, is roused, it may be that situations might arise in comparison with which the Russian revolution would look like a tea party. In this country you never know what things might happen. Provided you have the understanding, the wisdom, the insight to approach the people in time and bring something like a healing touch, you can perhaps manage the problem. But who is going to manage the problem? Has this team of Ministers led by whoever is there for the time being got the slightest suggestion or trace of a capacity to tackle with imagination and power the problems which face this country? Have they got the power today to approach the people, to tell them plainly about our difficulties, not to put a cloak on our difficulties, not to hide the fact that in parts of our country people are starving, not merely mumble about the image of India being distorted? The image of India is blackened enough in the eyes of the world. But has this Government led by whoever it is, got the imagination, the power, the gumption the strength, the character, to appear before our own people, not only in Parliament, but also in the country and do things and say things which would enthuse, which would bring about the result? No; they cannot do it. That was why Shri Surendranath Dwivedy had to say that it would be like Kerala or West Bengal in Orissa; unless you look out, Kerala everywhere would come into the picture, and there is no doubt about it.

I do not want merely to say things in sharp criticism of Government, though they need to be said and they deserve it. I say at the same time also that we have to make a more constructive approach because for a temporary solution of problems we have to try to help as much as possible.

In regard to what is being done, this report has been amply dealt with by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. But even this report suggests that in the free feeding centres, the quantity supplied appears to be—they cannot say more than that—rather inadequate. I do not know what to say or think about this sort of thing. Only one meal is supplied, and even the official team which goes, at the time when things are rigged up, I am sure, in those particular free feeding centres, has discovered that the one meal supplied to these poor starving famishing people is inadequate. Do something. Please do increase the quantum of food,—whatever you have got—from these free feeding centres, and get the assistance of non-official agencies. Do not stand on ceremony. Do not stand on ceremony in regard to nomenclature about famine or scarcity conditions. Do not stand on ceremony regarding Government being able to control the situation. It is no use controlling the situation; do something to relieve the situation. For that purpose, get the assistance of the Ramakrishna Mission or other philan-

thropic missions some of which have already approached Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

In regard to work being offered to the people, let us find out what kind of work could be given, which would be continued even when the rains begin, because the rains will soon start and the work has to be of such a nature that work continues. Even at the present stage, this committee reports:

> "The result of our enquiries is that on an average an adult gets about 62 paise a day for the sort of work he is putting in .".

While he ought to be able to earn at least Rs. 1.25, he is getting only 62 paise. Therefore, this aspect has got to be looked into.

In regard to supply of seeds, as Shri Mahatab has pointed out, the supply of seeds should be made in good time so that the results can be commensurate. The loans also have been referred to by Shri Mahatab. The fear is expressed that if we give the loans a little too early, people need food so badly that the loan given for seeds or implements or whatever else which may be necessary for agricultural purposes would be eaten up, because the people would want to buy the food as soon as they get the money.

Shri Ranga: Cattle-feed is also needed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I say that in regard to the loans, there is a fear expressed that the loans might be eaten up by people who are so much in distress that instead of keeping the money in reserve for the purchase of implements or seeds or whatever else might be necessary for agricultural operations, they may eat it up by way of purchase of food; but even so, make a proper calculation, get the panchayats into the picture; get your national extension service blocks or whatever else you have got into the picture and see that the loans are properly utilised and are really helpful. So also, do something in regard to the farm labourers who have left the agricultural areas and gone to some other township or some other areas, many of whom are missing, because there are photographs of people, women and men waiting for their children to come back. Do something about the return of the farm labourers.

Then, this report says that medium and minor irrigation schemes could be of great help. But how is it that after so many years of talk about medium and minor irrigation schemes, we have not got much progress? We have Ministers here, the Minister of Irrigation and Power, the Minister of State for Irrigation and Power, and we have umpteen material and literature supplied over what we are doing about the irrigation projects. How is it then that medium and minor irrigation schemes go on being neglected for so long?

Then I would say, let immediate decisions be taken, because the reports are ready; you do not have to appoint another miserable Commission or committee or whatever it may be; the reports are ready on the basis of which, facts are available, on the basis of which you can have a scheme for the specially derelict areas of our country, and in regard to Orissa, let immediate top priority measures be taken so that the suffering of the people could be alleviated.

I would, therefore, conclude by saying this. We all want to bring whatever alleviation is possible to the misery of our people who are suffering in Orissa; whether they suffer in Orissa or Bengal or Kerala or Gujarat, we all suffer. Who lives if Orissa dies? Does India live if Orissa dies? we cannot conceive of that kind of contingency. Let us all behave in a manner which would really mean that as Indians we feel for the people of Orissa. Let us try to alleviate the

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position. But at the same time, here in Parliament, we try to function to the best of our ability which may be very little; we try to function as the mouthpiece of the people. The people have suffered beyond words in Orissa, as they have suffered beyond words and will continue to suffer beyond words in many other parts of the country; to that suffering, it is our bounden duty and obligation to give voice in the forum of the nation. That is why we have to to say, at the same time as we offer whatever possible co-operation available to Government and is acceptable to Government and will actually be taken by Government, that we have to voice our indignation at the indignity to which our own people have been subject, the indignity of the utterest kind of poverty which has meant the kind of starvation deaths as have been reported from Orissa.

Mr. Chairman: Shri K. C. Jena.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are you extending the time for this discussion?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have to reply to all the speeches, and for that I require at least half an hour. The debate has to conclude by 5 P.M. If you are going to call any other Member now, I do not know how I shall be able to reply to the debate.

Mr. Chairman: He can reply tomorrow.

An hon. Member: It is only for 2½ hours.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let it be extended. In order to enable the hon. Minister to reply adequately, let us extend it.

Mr. Chairman: We may extend it up to 5.30 P.M. and the hon. Minister may be called at 5.30 P.M.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may extend it up to 6 P.M.

Shri Nambiar: All sections of the House may be given an opportunity.

Mr. Chairman: There would not be enough time for that. Let us see.

श्री जेना (भद्रक) : सभापति महोदय, उड़ीसा की स्थिति संकटपूर्ण है । उड़ीसा एक पिछड़ा हुआ छोटा प्रदेश है जिसकी कि जनसंख्या 175 लाख है और जिसमें कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों की संख्या 50 से 55 लाख तक है । इस से मालूम होता है कि उड़ीसा की जनसंख्या का एक तिहाई हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं । उस की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है वह हमेशा ही पिछड़ी हुई रही है । अगर उड़ीसा के पिछले 100 साल के इतिहास का अध्ययन किया जाय तो पता चलेगा कि उड़ीसा हर साल खाद्यान्न का अभाव होता है । श्री किशन पटनायक ने बतलाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उड़ीसा को धान के बारे में एक सरप्लस स्टेट माना है । अब मेरा कहना है कि वहां अधिक धान तो होता है लेकिन इतना अधिक नहीं होता कि वह बाहर देकर अपना गुजारा कर सकें । उस धान को जब तक वह नहीं बेचते तब तक उन के पास पैसा नहीं आता और उसके बगैर वह दूसरी अपनी आवश्यकता की चीजें नहीं खरीद सकते इसलिये उन्हें खाद्यान्न को बेचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है ।

इस साल भी जो वहां पर संकट आया और खाद्यान्न का अभाव हुआ वह अनावृष्टि से हुआ है । प्रत्येक पांच साल में उड़ीसा में बाढ़ या अनावृष्टि का प्राकृतिक प्रकोप आता रहता है । हर साल ही कुछ न कुछ दैवी संकट वहां पर आ जाया करता है । प्रत्येक पांच साल में वहां पर अनावृष्टि और बाढ़ की स्थिति आ जाती है । प्रति पांच वर्ष में आप देखेंगे कि अनावृष्टि और बाढ़ की जो मात्रा है वह बढ़ी ज्यादा हो जाती है और वहां की स्थिति बड़ी संकटापन्न हो जाती है । उड़ीसा के सिर्फ 13 जिले हैं । प्रत्येक जिले में कुछ न कुछ फसल नष्ट हुई है, खाद्यान्नों की हानि हुई है ।

खास कर 6 जिलों में फसल का नाश बड़े पैमाने पर हुआ है और वह 6 जिले हैं कालाहांडी बलांगीर, सुन्दरगढ़, कोरापुट, ढेकानाल और फूलबानी। इन जिलों में बड़े पैमाने पर फसल की हानि हुई है।

उड़ीसा में खेती करने लायक जमीन 142 लाख 88 हजार एकड़ हैं। उस में से खरीफ़ की फसल बोई गई थी 112 लाख 75 हजार 400 एकड़ में। उस में से पूरे तौर पर जिस भूमि की फसल नष्ट हुई है उस की मात्रा है 18 लाख 23 हजार 400 एकड़ और आंशिक फसल की जो हानि हुई है उस की मात्रा है 42 लाख 14 हजार 300 एकड़। अगर इस पूरी फसल की हानि और आंशिक हानि को इकट्ठा किया जाय तो उस की पूरी मात्रा होती है 60 लाख 37 हजार और 700 एकड़। जो जमीन खेती के अन्दर थी जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया 112 लाख 75 हजार 400 एकड़ उस में से चली गयी 60 लाख 37 हजार और 700 एकड़ और बाकी रही 52 लाख 37 हजार 700 एकड़ जिसकी फसल की हानि नहीं हुई है। इतनी जमीन में फसल की कोई हानि नहीं हुई है।

दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उड़ीसा जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेश में जिसकी कि आबादी का एक तिहाई आदिवासी हरिजन हैं उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर फसलों की हानि हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की रिपोर्ट और उड़ीसा सरकार की रिपोर्ट से यह मालूम होता है कि 185 लाख 36 हजार 245 क्विंटल धान की हानि इस साल हुई है। लेकिन स्थिति कुछ ऐसी है कि उड़ीसा चावल बाहर भेजता है क्योंकि उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का अनुरोध होता है और उड़ीसा सरकार उस अनुरोध की वजह से चावल भेजती है। अभी तक उड़ीसा सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार पर यह चाप नहीं डाल पाई है कि दूसरे स्थानों से खाद्यान्न लेकर उड़ीसा में भेजें। केन्द्रीय सरकार अभी विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव की स्थिति में पड़ी हुई है और उस विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति पर और अधिक बोझा न डालने के लिए हमें उड़ीसा सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि उड़ीसा की आर्थिक स्थिति जो कि संकटपूर्ण है उसे सुधारने में उड़ीसा सरकार जितनी आर्थिक सहायता चाहती है उतनी सहायता केन्द्र को देनी चाहिए।

14.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अनावृष्टि के अंचल में जो सरकार की तरफ से काम हो रहा है वह वहां तीन किस्म का हो रहा है एक होता है वह जिनके पास जमीन है उन को ऋण दिया जाता है चाहे वह लम्बे अर्से के लिए हो या छोटे अर्से के लिए हो। यह ऋण दिये जाते हैं। दूसरे यह कि जो सबल आदमी हैं जो काम कर सकते हैं उन्हें काम भी दिया जाता है, उनके वास्ते काम का बंदोबस्त किया जाता है जिससे कि वह अपनी कमाई कर लेते हैं। इस के अलावा जो बुड्ढे आदमी हैं, अक्षमण्य लोग हैं उन्हें मुफ्त खाना खिलाने के वास्ते भी बंदोबस्त किया गया है। स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को, गांवों में रहने वाले छोटे छोटे बच्चे जिनकी कि स्थिति बहुत बुरी है उन को भी खाना मिलता है लेकिन उन्हें दिन में एक दफे मिलता है। मेरी मांग है कि उन्हें दिन में दो दफे भोजन मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि एक दफे खाना देने से वह तमाम दिन अपना गुजारा नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह जो काम हो रहा है इसे सरकारी और गैर सरकारी संस्थाएं दोनों कर रही हैं। उड़ीसा की रिलीफ कमेटी भी वह काम कर रही है और भारत सेवक समाज भी वह काम कर रहा है। अभी भारत सेवक समाज के बारे में जिक्र करते हुए हमारे कालाहांडी के महाराजा जोकि इस हाउस के एक माननीय सदस्य भी हैं उन्होंने भारत सेवक समाज की निन्दा की और उन्होंने कहा कि यह भारत सेवक समाज कांग्रेस का दूसरा नक्शा है। मैं उन से कहूंगा कि कांग्रेस अगर कोई अच्छी बात भी करती है तो भी वह चूंकि अपोजीशन में बैठे हैं इसलिए वह उसकी बुराई ही करेंगे।

[श्री जेना]

अपोजीशन में बैठे हुए हैं इसलिए हम इस के सिवाय उनसे आशा भी क्या कर सकते हैं ? लेकिन मैं इतना उन से अवश्य कहूंगा कि भले ही जहां उन्हें कोई त्रुटि या दोष दिखाई दे उधर वह सरकार का ध्यान दिलाते हुए सरकार की आलोचना करें लेकिन एक जनरल तौर पर जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने निन्दा की है मैं उस को पसन्द नहीं करता ।

इसके साथ ही साथ श्री त्रिवेदी ने जो एक नक्शा दिखाया था वह आज का नहीं है बल्कि वह नक्शा काफ़ी रोज पहले का है । मैं एक दफ़े कालाहांडी गया था । महाराजा साहब ने जिनको कि सुखवासी कह कर पुकारा उन को मैंने देखा, वह नंगे जिनके पास खाने के लिए दाना नहीं, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं और रहने के लिए घर नहीं उन को सुखवासी कहते थे और अब भी कहते हैं उधर की स्थिति ज्यादा बिगड़ने के बाद उन लोगों की अवस्था और भी खराब हो गयी है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री जेना : बस मैं समाप्त ही कर रहा हूं । मैं आपके जरिए श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम से कहूंगा कि अभी जो रिलीफ का काम चल रहा है उसे चलने दिया जाये लेकिन जैसा पटनायक साहब ने बताया कि वहां एक इंच जमीन बे-फसल न रहे इसका उन्हें पूरा बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए । जो रिलीफ का काम हो रहा है वह बारिश आने की वजह से बन्द न हो जाय । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार का और हम सब का यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस देश में राम राज्य की स्थापना हो । अब राम राज्य क्या है इसका जरा नक्शा देकर और आपकी आज्ञा से एक, दो बात कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण कर लूंगा ।

सरकार का कर्त्तव्य यह होता है :—

उत्खातान् प्रतिरोपयन, कुसुमितान् चिल्लवन, शिशून् वर्द्धयन, उत्तुगान् नमयन, नत्तान, समुदयन, म्लानान् मुहुर्मिचयन, क्रूरान् कंटकनैव बहिरनिर्णयन, मालाकार: इव प्रयत्न निपुण: राजन् चिरं-जीविति ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं इसका अर्थ बता देता हूं । इसमें एक मालाकार के साथ सरकार की तुलना की गई है । रामचन्द्र जी ने रावण से पूछा कि राजा का या सरकार का कर्त्तव्य क्या है । रावण ने बताया, "उत्खातान् प्रतिरोपयन" जो पेड़ उखड़ जाता है, माली जैसे उसके मूल में, उसकी जड़ में मिट्टी देता है, उसी तरह सरकार को चाहिए कि जो लोग बेघरबार हो गए है, उनको घर बार और अन्य सहायता देकर बसाया जाये ।

"कुसुमितान् चिल्लवन" : पेड़ पर जो फल और फूल लगते हैं, माली जैसे उनको ले जाता है, उसी प्रकार हमारे देश में जितने बड़े और धनी आदमी हैं, उन से कर और टैक्स लेना सरकार का अधिकार है ।

"शिशून् वर्द्धयन" : जिस तरह माली छोटे पेड़ को यत्न और आदर से बढ़ाता है उसी तरह सरकार को चाहिए कि वह बच्चों को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ाये और उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिये बन्दोबस्त करे ।

"उत्तुगान् नमयन, नत्तान् समुदयेन :" जो बड़े पेड़ है, उनके नीचे छोटे छोटे पौदे नहीं उग सकते हैं, इसलिए बड़े पौधों और पेड़ों को माली थोड़ा काट देता है । इसी प्रकार बड़े बड़े जमींदारों और राजा-महाराजाओं पर टैक्स लगा कर छोटों को ऊपर उठाना उचित है ।

"म्लानान् मुहुसिचयन" : जिस जमीन पर सूखा हो जाता है, फ़सलें नहीं उग सकती हैं, पेड़ नहीं उग सकते हैं, माली वहां पर बारम्बार पानी देता है। उसी प्रकार सरकार को चाहिए कि जहां बारिश नहीं हुई है या जहां बाढ़ आ गई है, वहां पर रिलीफ देकर लोगों को उठाया जाये।

अगर सरकार इस नीति पर चलेगी, तो यह सरका कायम रहेगी। चाहे लोग उसकी कितनी ही निन्दा करें और उसको बदनाम करें, वह बराबर बनी रहेगी, वह हट नहीं सकेगी और वह लोगों के दिलों और दिमाग़ में रहेगी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि उड़ीसा में जो घटनायें हुई हैं और वहां पर जिस तरीके से छोटे छोटे बच्चों और नर-नारियों की हत्या इस सरकार ने की है, अगर सरकार कुछ शर्मदार होती, तो इसको लेकर अपने आप इस्तीफ़ा दे देती। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वह शर्म और हया सरकार में रही नहीं है। केरल के बाद बंगाल, बंगाल के बाद उड़ीसा और मैं समझता हूं कि शायद इसके बाद .....

श्री शिव नारायण : कानपुर।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : .....राजस्थान की भी बारी है। गुजरात में यह स्थिति है कि वहां के कुछ अफसरों ने इस वजह से इस्तीफा दे दिया है कि उनके पास ऐसे कोई अख़्त्यारात नहीं थे कि वे उन लोगों को कुछ पैसा या काम दे सकें, जो फ़ाकाकशी का सामना कर रहे हैं।

मंत्री महोदय पिछले दिनों इस सदन में इस कारण मौजूद नहीं रह सके कि उनको कोई सेमिनार एटेंड करने के लिए बम्बई जाना था। लेकिन मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आख़िर वह उड़ीसा के कालाहांडी जैसे उन जिलों और इलाकों में क्यों नहीं जा सके, जहां भुखमरी है, जहां काफ़ी लोग मर चुके हैं और काफ़ी लोग मौत का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब वह भुवनेश्वर पहुंचे, तो उनको बताया गया कि वह बारिश की वजह से, या कुछ और दिक्कतों की वजह से, उन इलाकों में नहीं जा सकते हैं, जहां अकाल की स्थिति है और रहने वाली है? मंत्री महोदय किसानों के बहुत हिमायती बनते हैं और कहते हैं कि वह किसानों से बातचीत करने के लिए बम्बई गए थे। तो क्या उन इलाकों में नहीं जा सकते थे? क्या सिर्फ बारिश की वजह से ही उन्होंने वहां जाने का इरादा छोड़ दिया? क्या वह भूल गये कि पुराने कांग्रेसी बसौर जूते पहने नंगे पैर, उन इलाकों में जाते थे, जहां इस प्रकार की कठिन परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती थी? क्या वह गांधी जी की परम्पराओं को भूल गए हैं, जिन के आधार पर आज वोट मांगे जाते हैं? हमारे जो नये नये मंत्री हैं, अगर उन्होंने किसी ऐसी जगह जा कर इलैक्शन कैम्पेयन करना होता है, जहां सड़कें नहीं होती हैं, तो वे हेलीकोप्टर से वहां जाते हैं। इसी तरह मंत्री महोदय भी हैलीकाप्टर से जा कर उन इलाकों को देखते, जहां भुखमरी फैली हुई है।

जो तस्वीरें मैंने देखी हैं,

श्री शिव नारायण : उन्होंने सिर्फ़ तस्वीरें ही देखी हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : श्री शिव नारायण से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों से आते हैं, जहां आज नहीं, तो साल भर बाद यही परिस्थिति होने वाली है।

जो तस्वीरें मैंने देखी हैं, उन से ज़ाहिर होता है कि उड़ीसा में लोग किस तरह से मर रहे हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय बार-बार कहते हैं कि वहां पर भुखमरी से कोई मौत नहीं हुई है। लेकिन उड़िया के अख़बारों और

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

उड़ीसा के दूसरे अखबारों के लेखों और एडीटोरियल्ज को पढ़ने से साफ़ पता चल जाता है कि इस वक्त वहां पर जो भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस के लिए उड़ीसा की सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों जिम्मेदार हैं ।

वहां पर जो टीम भेजी गई, उस की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस दौरे के दौरान उस टीम पर पन्द्रह से बीस हजार रुपया खर्च किया गया, जिस में से पांच से सात हजार रुपया केवल खाने पर खर्च किया गया । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब वह टीम वहां पहुंची थी, तो उसने क्या खाना खाया था । अगर उन लोगों ने सुबह के ब्रेकफ़ास्ट से लेकर रात के डिनर तक खाया होगा, तो वे कैसे यह देख सके होंगे कि वहां के लोग किस तरह से भुखमरी से मर रहे हैं ?

मैं मानता हूं कि उड़ीसा की जनता धन्य है । अगर उड़ीसा की जनता को जागृत होने के बाद वहां पर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई होती, तो मेरा ख़याल है कि उड़ीसा की वर्तमान सरकार कायम नहीं रह सकती थी । इस वक्त उड़ीसा में जो गली, सड़ी सरकार है, जो भ्रष्टाचार कराने वाली सरकार है, उसी सरकार की अवधि को इस सदन में एक बिल ला कर बढ़ाया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि वहां पर अभी चुनाव नहीं होगा, बल्कि आम चुनावों के साथ ही वहां भी चुनाव होगा ।

आज जब कि देश में संकटकाल है, इमर्जेंसी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहती है कि देश में शान्ति बनी रहे, तब उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि उड़ीसा में फ़ौरन खाना भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाये । मेरे मित्र, श्री किशन पटनायक, ने चावल के बारे में काफ़ी तफ़सील के साथ कहा है और श्री द्विवेदी ने भी कहा है । लेकिन जिस तरह वहां पर लोग बिना खाए मर रहे हैं, उसको देखते हुए गेहूं, चावल, बाजरा, मक्का, ज्वार वगैरह कोई भी अनाज इतनी मात्रा में वहां भेजा जाये कि लोग भूखे न मरें । किसानों को तकावी इन्ट्रेस्ट-फ्री लोन दिये जायें और उनको वसूला न जाये । वहां पर बीज का इन्तजाम किया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की है ।

यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि जिस खाद्य मंत्री को लोगों को खाद्यान्न और खाद्य पदार्थ देना चाहिये, आज वह उड़ीसा और बंगाल में मरघट का सरदार बन कर खड़े हैं और उन लोगों के कफ़न का इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं, जो मर चुके हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि उड़ीसा में जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, वह इस बात की इलामत है कि हमारे देश में क्या होने जा रहा है ।

मानसून के बारे में हमेशा भगवान को दुआयें दी जाती हैं । अनाज की कमी के बारे में कभी कहा जाता है कि ज्यादा बारिश हो गई है, जिस की वजह से बाढ़ आ गई, है कभी कहा जाता है कि पाला पड़ गया, कभी कहा जाता है कि सूखा पड़ गया । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस बात का फैसला हो जाय कि जो पाला पड़ा है, वह जमीन पर पड़ा है या मिनिस्टरों की अक्ल पर पड़ा है, तो सारी चीजें तय हो जायें । यहां पर मिनिस्टरों की तरफ़ से कहा जाता है कि अगर बारिश ठीक से हो जाय, मानसून ठीक से हो जाय, तो सारी चीजें मिल जायेंगी, लेकिन अगर सूखा पड़ गया, तो हम लोग क्या करें । अगर मिनिस्टरों की कामयाबी का आधार केवल इसी बात पर है कि पानी ठीक से हो जाये और सूखा न हो, तो फिर इन मिनिस्टरों की जरूरत ही क्या है? इस सूखे का इन्तजाम दूसरे देशों ने भी किया है । तो क्या हमारे देश में सूखे का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सकता है ? क्या सूखा अचानक पड़ गया ? मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ ।

आज राइस भरा हुआ है, लेकिन चोर-बाजारी करने वाले जो लोग मुनाफा कमाते हैं लोगों की लाशों पर, उन के लिए क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है ? स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इन फूड ग्रेन्ज के बारे से बार-बार हम लोगों ने कहा कि सारे देश में फूडग्रेन्ज का किया जाय, वह क्यों नहीं किया गया ? कौन हैं वे लोग जो उसको चलने नहीं देते हैं? मुख्यमन्त्री साहब साफ तरीके से कहें कि फूड ग्रेन्ज के लिये स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की जिस नीति को चलाना चाहते थे, आखिर वह चल सकती है या नहीं चल सकती है?

मैं एक चीज, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, और कह दूं। उड़ीसा में जिस तरह से लोग मर रहे हैं, बंगाल में जिस तरह से गोलियों के शिकार हुए है, गुजरात या राजस्थान या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जो परिस्थिति है, अगर यही हालत रही, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि लोग भूख से नहीं मरेंगे, बल्कि भूख के साथ खड़े हो जायेंगें, गोली से भले ही मर जांय, लेकिन भूख से नहीं मरेंगे और मैं समझता हूं कि आज यह परिस्थिति आ चुकी है। इस सरकार को चाहिये कि इस ईशू पर देखे कि 18 साल की आजादी के बाद भुखमरी बढ़ी है या नहीं, क्या हालत है आज हमारे देश की। पहले 100 रु० जिसकी आमदनी थी, महंगाई ने उसकी कमर तोड दी है, और वह आज 40 रु० रह गई है। जो आदमी मकान में रहता था वह झोंपड़ें में रहने लगा है, झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला सड़क पर रहने लगा है और सड़क पर रहने वाला आज बिना कफन के मरघट की तरफ जाने लगा है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सरकार को शर्म है तो वह स्तीफा दे और सारे देश के सामने कहे कि हम मजरिम हैं। उसके बाद नया चुनाव हो और लोगों को अधिकार दिया जाय कि उड़ीसा में चुनाव होने चाहियें या नहीं होने चाहियें। दो-दो एक्स-चीफ मिनिस्टर और प्रेजेन्ट मिनिस्ट्री सारी करप्ट हो और लोगों को इस तरह से भुखमरी का शिकार करे, यह गलत होगा और इस का बदला लोग जरूर लेगें।

Shri Nambiar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is very sorrowful news that we get from various parts of the State, one after the other. We heard about the famine condition or near famine condition in Kerala, in Bengal and the tragedy in Bastar and now the Orissa situation takes a toll of many hundreds if innocent lives. Government does not at all say or feel that there is famine in Orissa. From the report submitted by the team, it speaks about the "drought" conditions in Orissa, as the team was sent to make a fresh "assessment of the present situation". After all what was sought to be done was only a fresh assessment of the situation and they never agreed that there was famine condition. That is the reason why, whenever they try to hide the real situation they will never be in a position to do anything tangible to improve the condition. That is why we say the Central Government has really failed. The reason may be there: maybe the State Government did not bring it to the notice of the Central Government but the Central Government cannot shirk responsibility on the plea that only the State Government is normally to do it and only if they bring it to the notice of the Government here they should step in. But it is now clear. I think there will be no dispute about the condition there after the speech of Mr. Mahatab who explained clearly that there is famine and it is only equal to that of Bengal; that type of conditions is prevailing in Orissa today. If that is so, the government must come forward and say how they are going to tackle the problem. The study team's report, if you go through between the lines you can see the truth behind it. But one should have to read between the lines. They state that malnutrition is there. 25 per cent of the population are affected and 36 per cent of the total cultivated area is affected. All these facts are given.

[Shri Nambiar]

Still they say that there is no famine. How could we be able to tackle the problem? Here we do not want to have any political gain out of it. After all we do not want to play politics with the lives of the people. They say we are bringing this to the notice of the people because we want to take political advantage. No. What relief are you going to give to the people in question? Mr. Mahatab said that Rs. 10 crores are required to do this and the question is whether the Central or State Government should foot the bill. They have endless correspondence. Are we to know that this correspondence will go on and to take more time? Will relief go or not go? If they say that foodstocks are available, then the question is one of distribution or the question of purchasing power. If it is a question of the purchasing power, then small little works here and there brought in through contractors will not suffice. Therefore, the whole thing has to be brought on a warfooting and the entire thing has to be planned out. Then, there is the question of usage of land for cultivation immediately after the rains come in. All these things are to be looked into. Government cannot do these things through its administrative machinery alone. Government must take the co-operation of the people, voluntary organisations, etc. must form committees at the lowest and the highest level. Shri Dwivedy said that he was prepared to co-operate. Members from that area, members of the legislative assembly, panchayats and all these people should be associated with the distribution arrangement of the food, whether it is free kitchen or free packets, whatever it is. There must be publicising of the actual position so that the country's conscience can be roused and then the entire people from the whole country will send assistance to the area. Therefore, the Government should not take it as a matter of prestige. They seem to be afraid that if such a condition is exposed it will be taken advantage in the coming elections. On this side we never take it that way because we see the sufferings of the people. Let them not labour under false conception about the opposition. They may have their own political reasons. We plead; we press the Government of India at the centre to step in with all the resources at its disposal, all the power it can command and with the full support of the entire people of this country, we will see that the famine situation in Orissa is ended in favour of the people. If the Government will come forward with such a thing, we will fully cooperate with the government and we want it to be done.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think the time is short. I do not like to enter into any details. In the beginning I should congratulate Mr. Hiren Mukerjee because in discussing such a grim and serious situation by his performance, gestures and words, he could provoke mirth and laughter among the Members of the Opposition, not once but repeatedly. This performance, is an indication of the seriousness they attach to this problem.

According to this report, there are about 45 lakhs of people affected by drought conditions. Whether it is famine condition or acute scarcity condition—it is rather a question of academic discussion. The real fact is that there is acute distress, affecting about 45 lakhs of people resulting in some deaths. Whatever steps have been taken by the government seem to be inadequate. So far in the record, one lakh of persons are covered by gratuitous relief. This team has recommended that at least two lakh persons should be covered by the gratuitous relief; it should be done immediately. The number should be further increased. The number of fair price shops are not adequate and in these shops the price is 91 paise per kilo which was higher than the ration shop price in Delhi and Calcutta. The open market price is only

one rupee. The difference between the fair price and the open market price should be much wider than this. It should not be more than 60 or 62 paise per kilo so that the people may have the power to purchase. It is not a question of so much scarcity of foodgrains as of lack of purchasing power. The fair price shop price should be reduced to not more than Rs. 0.60 or 0.62 per kilo—may be even lower. Inspite of the fact that this team has been condemned by Mr. Dwivedy, this team has given out certain useful facts which should be considered by the Government. This team has stated that the average earnings of a man engaged in test relief work is only about 62 paise. The test relief is given to all the workers under piece work system; it is wrong and absurd. These should not be given under piece-work system because people there have not been in the normal strength and they could not be expected to do the normal work. It should be given on daily wages. And that wage should not in any case be lower than the minimum wage fixed for agricultural labour in Orissa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is half an hour discussion at 5 O'clock. Shall we take it up on some other day?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Let it be on some other day.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): What is the meaning of this discussion? . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking the House whether the half an hour discussion can be taken up now or on some other day.

17 hrs.

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): With great difficulty, time has been found today for the half-hour discussion. It will not be possible to have it on any other day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be posted to some other day.

Shri A. C. Guha: This team has suggested at least Rs. 7 crores should be provided for relief. The Government have provided only Rs. 1 crore for test relief. About 10,000 persons are covered by the free kitchen and 1 lakh persons by the gratuitous relief scheme. The total amount of expenditure on all these may not exceed Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 crores. It should be raised at least to Rs. 7 crores, though even that may not be quite adequate. Sir, in the present case there should not be any consideration of money to save human life.

Within a few weeks the agricultural season is coming. It is not only a question of preventing starvation deaths, but maintaining the strength and vitality of the agricultural labour there, so that they can put in their full labour in the coming season. For this Government should take adequate steps by way of gratuitous relief, test relief, etc.

This team has suggested many things—about 20 items. Through test relief, they should develop minor and small irrigation schemes which would be helpful for the coming agricultural season and other agricultural operations there. With the development of rapid transport system famine in general should be a thing of the past. In this country, either famine or scarcity conditions have been continuing and every year there is some distress in some part of the country or the other. I agree there has not been much deaths due to starvation. In Orissa this year there might have been a few deaths. The previous speaker compared the position in Orissa with conditions in Bengal in 1943. That would be an absurd comparison.

Shri Nambiar: It was Mr. Mahtab's comparison.

Shri A. C. Guha: He did not do that. Then in Bengal, at least 35 lakhs of people died. But in Orissa the maxi-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

mum number that is given has been about 100 or so; that also is disputed.

Mr. Mukerjee referred to the Orissa situation and said that it is the criminality of the Government which created such a situation. I hope the country will also realise the criminality of certain elements in the country which helped the British Government in the criminality of creating that man-made famine in Bengal in 1943. So, everything should be taken in proper perspective and we should not lose our sense of proportion and balanced thinking. We agree this is a grim situation. Government should not have allowed even a single death out of mal-nutrition or starvation. Mal-nutrition in a number of cases in a particular area may be due to lack of proper supply of food.

There is no clear definition of famine. The question is there is acute distress whether the people have been suffering from inadequate supply of food or from supply of food to which they are not accustomed or to which the people in the country in general are not accustomed. Such a situation has been created in Orissa this year in certain pockets. For that, there should be extensive relief organisation. That is the first thing the Government should do and there should not be any formalities hindering test relief. I find that contractors have been trying to profit from the test relief schemes at the cost of the starving poor peasants. I suggest that it should be done through *zila parishads* and *panchayats*. It is better the contractors are eliminated and the peoples' representative organisations are made responsible for providing the necessary relief organisation for the people.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री कोई नहीं है।

श्री अ० चं० गुह : मंत्री बैठा है।

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो संतरी बैठा है। पूरा नहीं आधा बैठा है।

Shri A. C. Guha: After the Bengal Famine in 1943, the Bengal Government passed an Act which nullified all transactions, sale deeds, etc. A similar Act should be passed by the Orissa Government also. Any sale of persons, children or property, cattle or utensils, as far as traceable, should be nullified and restored back to the original owners. There should be a general Act to indemnify the persons who have been compelled to sell their property and children as a result of this distress. Government should start some orphanages or children's homes to take charge of the children of families who have been suffering from want of adequate food.

I suggest that land revenue for this year in the distressed area should be suspended and there should not be any attempt to realise it. Adequate facilities should be provided even now for the coming agricultural season by supplying seeds, fertilisers, implements, loans and whatever is necessary. Government should not be late in making these preliminary arrangements for the next agricultural season.

It is really a matter of regret for us that the administration has failed. It it not so much the Ministry, because I find from some reports that the Chief Minister of Orissa even as long ago as August last year sent a warning to the administration that they should report any case of distress. Somehow, the administration failed. On the one hand, some Members condemned Mr. Subramaniam for the failure and callousness of his Ministry. On the other hand, they have suggested that the Centre should take over the administration of Orissa. There is no logic in this. If the Centre takes over the administration, then also those officers due to whose lapses this situation might have been created will be in the field. The Centre cannot change the entire administrative set-up. This is a political propaganda against the Govern-

ment of Orissa. The House should not pay heed to that. In this grim situation, the House and Government should take a vow that there should not be any death due to starvation or mal-nutrition anywhere in the country.

The Famine Code should be amended and revised.

श्री बागड़ी : फैमिन कोड है ही नहीं। मंत्री जी झूठ बोलते हैं।

Shri A. C. Guha: It was made in 1883, about 75 years ago. I do not expect there will be famine, but there will be pockets of distress, for which there should be proper arrangements for providing relief either through test relief or gratuitous relief, so that every State Government should know what is their obligation. It should be properly circulated to the administration that whenever there is any distress anywhere, they should immediately report it to the Government. In this regard prompt administrative measures are the first necessity.

One lacuna has been created in the Orissa rural administration by the abolition of the *chowkidari* system. The *chowkidars* used to report such things of starvation or mal-nutrition deaths. Last year when I went to Orissa, this mater was reported to me. Without creating an alternative machinery, they have abolished the *chowkidari* system. *That* also should be reconsidered and some alternative arrangement should be made.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उड़ीसा की बात करने के पहले मैं आप के सामने यह दो नारे पेश करता हूं जो कि भिवानी से आये हैं जहां पर लोग पानी के बिना प्यासे मर रहे हैं। यहां पर तो हम भूख की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन लोग पानी के प्यासे मर रहे हैं। आप की इजाजत से मैं इन को मेज पर रखना चाहता हूं। आप मुझ को इस की इजाजत दीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not necessary. Unless it is asked for you cannot lay it on the Table.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : दूसरी बात यह कि मैं आप का ध्यान लोक-सभा सेक्रेटेरियट की एफिशिएंसी की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं। जो अजेंडा पेपर है उस में माता की तरह से नीचे छपा हुआ है जिस को कोई पढ़ भी नहीं सकता उड़ीसा का असर यहां पर भी आ गया है।

आज हमारे कांग्रेस के सदस्य बार बार यह कहते है कि विरोधी पक्ष वाले इस को राजनीति का प्रश्न बना रहे हैं। हम राजनीति का प्रश्न इस को नहीं बना रहे हैं, किन्तु उन के मन के अन्दर इतनी खलबली मची हुई है कि वहां के लोगों को जो तकलीफें हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में वह कहते हैं कि यह राजनीतिक प्रश्न है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आखिर राजनीति क्या है। अगर हम विरोधी पक्ष वाले लोग यह प्रश्न यहां नहीं उठाते तो क्या हम बात के लिये श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम तकलीफ करते कि वहां कोई टीम जाती या स्वयम् वह जाते कि कुछ प्रयत्न करते। हम अपना कर्तव्य पालन करते हैं लेकिन कांग्रेस वाले उस का नाम राजनीति देते हैं। मैं इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की गैरजिम्मेदाराना बात कहने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

दो वर्ष हुए जब मैं और मेरे कुछ साथी उड़ीसा गये थे और वहां पर बीजू पटनायक से मिले थे। उन्होंने एक अजीब तस्वीर हम लोगों को दी कि उन के जो कार्यक्रम वहां पर चल रहे थे उन से वह पांच वर्ष में यह कर देंगे, वह कर देंगे। लेकिन आज हालत यह हो रही है कि वहां के लोगों में अनाज लेने के लिये क्रय शक्ति नहीं रही है। जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस का कुछ हिस्सा पढ़ कर श्री त्रिवेदी ने सुनाया, लेकिन मैं प्रमाणित करूंगा इस रिपोर्ट से कि इस में उन लोगों ने कितनी चालाकी से काम लिया है। वह चालाकी यह है कि

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

इस रिपोर्ट के क्लाज 20 में उन्होने फी फीडिंग सेन्टर्स के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है :

"We visited some of these centres. The attendance seemed to vary from 200 to 800 and most of the people were really infirm and destitute and there was a high proportion of children in varying degrees of malnutrition."

पहले तो यह स्वयं मानते हैं कि वहां पर माल न्यूट्रिशन है। उस के बाद क्लाज 21 में वे कुछ सुझाव देते हैं। फिर क्लाज 22 में वह कहते हैं :

"....a quick survey was made during the tour, among the cultivators, labourers in the field as well as the infants, children and mothers attending the feeding centres and those coming to the gratuitous relief centres. It was generally observed that the adult population was healthy, cheerful and active whereas a few typical merasmic infants (thing and underfed) were spotted in the feeding centres."

माल न्यूट्रिशन के लिये वह मान चुके हैं, उस के बाद वह इन्कार करते हैं और इस तरह से उन की बातों में यह विरोधाभास आ जाता है। आखीर में स्टार्वेशन डेथ्स के बारे में उन्होंने जो तस्वीर दी है, जिस के बारे में श्री द्विवेदी ने भी कहा है, वह यह जाहिर करता है उन को यह कह कर भेजा गया है कि वह स्केअरसिटी के बारे में कोई बात न करें, अन्यथा न्यूट्रिशन की जो हालत है उस के बारे में बतलाया गया है कि 62 पैसे एक आदमी को मिलते हैं कि जिस से उस का अपना पेट नहीं भर सकता है 91 पैसे के हिसाब से। वह कहते हैं कि वहां पर जो अफसर हैं उन्हें नहीं मालूम कि उन के अधिकार क्या हैं। उन्हें मालूम नहीं था कि ऐसी स्थिति में जो वहां के बड़े अधिकारी हैं उन को खर्च करने का अधिकार है, उन को व्यवस्था करने का अधिकार है। इन सब बातों से असल में उन के दिल में दर्द नहीं उठता और विरोधी पक्ष के लोग अगर कोई बात कहते हैं तो वह उस को दबाने या छिपाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जब तक यह स्थिति रहेगी और यह प्रवृत्ति चलती रहेगी तब तक उड़ीसा और राजस्थान में यही हालतें रहेंगी। आज सरकार यह चाहती है कि वह लोग मजबूर होकर अपने आन्दोलन को तेज करें और यह बातें बर्दाश्त न करें। अगर वे इन को बर्दाश्त न कर के हिंसा पर उतारू हो जायें तो यह कहेंगे कि लोग हिंसा को भड़काना चाहते हैं।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस समस्या का एक ही हल हो सकता है। चाहे कमिशन बने या न बने, कुछ भी हो, दो महीनों के लिये, मैं श्री द्विवेदी से कहना चाहता हूं और श्री मेहताब से कहना चाहता हूं, वे मई और जून के लिये उड़ीसा में जायें, जो उड़ीसा के एम० पी० हैं वह वहां बैठ कर काम को खुद देखें वर्ना लोग मर जायेंगे और हम हिसाब ही करते रह जायेंगे। अगर लोगों को बचाना है तो वे वहां जा कर खुद बैठ जायें और इस काम को सुचारु रुप से चलवायें।

श्री मेहताब ने कहा कि वे समझते हैं कि यह फूड मिनिस्टर का काम नहीं है, शायद फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का काम है। यह नई दलील श्री मेहताब ने दी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह फूड मिनिस्टर का काम नहीं है तो फिर यह बहस यहां उठाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इस लिये इस प्रकार की दलीलों से इन बातों को छिपाने की कोशिश श्री मेहताब न करें। चाहे यह फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री का काम हो चाहे फूड मिनिस्ट्री का काम हो, यह सरकार का काम है और सत्तारूढ़ दल का का काम है। इसी के साथ यह हम लोगों का भी काम है कि हम उन के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर काम करें।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाता हूं कि ऐसी समस्याओं के अन्दर राजनीति का कोई प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता है। हम यह जरूर चाहेंगे कि हम सच्ची बातें यहां उठायें। उन को उठाने के बाद अगर उन को सरकार राजनीति कह कर टाल दे, तो हम कड़ा विरोध करेंगे और जितनी ताकत होगी उतनी लगायेंगे। इस लिये मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि यह उड़ीसा की समस्या नहीं है, यह राजस्थान की समस्या नहीं है, यह महाराष्ट्र या पंजाब की समस्या नहीं है, यह सब जगहों की समस्या है और यह भीषण रूप धारण करती जा रही है। अक्सर कहा जाता है कि जब चुनाव नजदीक आते हैं तब विरोधी पक्ष वाले राजनीति उभार दिया करते हैं। मगर यह चुनाव का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह भुखमरी का प्रश्न है जिस को सरकार हल करवाये और इस को हल करने के लिये तेजी से काम करे।

श्री बागड़ी : यह जो तार है.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है जिला भिवानी और हिसार के प्यासे लोगों का तार है। इस को पटल पर रखने दीजिये आप यहां पर रूल का फैसला न करें। बल्कि पटल पर इस को रखने दें। मैं पटल पर रखता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. Unless it is asked for you cannot lay it on the Table.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उड़ीसा के दुष्काल के सम्बन्ध में माननीय श्री मेहताब ने जो प्रमाण पत्र दिया है, उस के बाद उस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ बहुत नहीं कहना है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पांच छः कारण होते है जिस से दुष्काल हुआ करता है। दैवी आपत्ति हो सकती है, सरकारी योजना कागजों पर रहती है कर्मचारी कर्त्तव्यहीन हों, व्यापारी वर्ग निष्ठुर हो, विरोधी पक्ष की अच्छी बात पर ध्यान न दिया जाये, समाजसेवी संस्थाओं का सहयोग न लिया जाये, अन्न का वितरण न किया जाये और जो मंत्री लोग है वह मान अपमान का ध्यान रख कर उचित रूप से काम न करें, यह दुष्काल के कारण है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि दैवी आपत्ति हटाई जा सकती है। हमारा इतिहास बतलाता है कि पहले दुष्काल कभी नहीं पड़ता था क्योंकि वर्षा समय पर होती थी, और आज भी वर्षा समय पर हो सकती है अगर सरकार इधर ध्यान दे। हमारी प्रचीन पुस्तकों में इस का वर्णन है। दूसरी बात, जैसा मैंने बतलाया, यह है कि सरकारी योजनाएं कागजों पर ही हैं। अगर उस को पूरी तरह से प्रयोग में लाया जाये तो उड़ीसा में हो या दूसरे प्रदेशों से हो, ऐसी बुरी अव्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है। यह बात भी निश्चित है कि कर्मचारी लोग जो हैं वह ध्यान नहीं देते क्योंकि जब वह देखते हैं कि मंत्रिमंडल जो है वह उन से ही काम लेता है तो वह ऐसे कामों में और भी आना कानी करने लगते हैं जिस के कारण वह कर्त्तव्य रहित हो कर जनता की सेवा नहीं कर सकते। यह बात भी कही जा सकती है, जैसा कि कहा भी गया है, कि व्यापारी वर्ग अन्न को छिपाता है। जो अन्न उन को दिया जाता है वह उसे लोगों तक भेजते नहीं हैं, जिस से वे ऐसे समय पर अनुचित लाभ उठाते हैं। जब दुष्काल के समय मृत्यु का नाच हो रहा हो तब जो लोग जनता को अन्न न दें उन को कठोर से कठोर दंड दिया जाना चाहिये। उन के कोड़े लगाये जायें और उन के घावों पर नमक और मिर्च छिड़का जाये ताकि उन की पीढ़ियां भी याद रक्खें।

इसी तरह से जितनी भी समाजसेवी संस्थायें हैं सरकार को उन का आह्वान करना चाहिये कि ऐसे मौके पर अन्न वितरण आदि-काम काज के लिये वह भी आगे आयें। अन्त में मैं एक बात और कह दूं। मैं घंटी नहीं बजने दूंगा, सारी बातों को इस में ही कह जाऊंगा

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

मंत्रिमंडल की और श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम की चाहे जितनी भी आलोचना हो, उन को मान अपमान से ऊपर उठ कर केवल जनहित की भावना से राष्ट्र के निर्माण के नाम पर, भूखों को अन्न मिले, प्यासे को पानी मिले, केवल इस भावना को लेकर काम कीजिये।

निन्दन्तु नीति निपुण : यदि वास्तवन्तु

चाहे निन्दा हो, चाहे स्तुति हो, यदि आप अपने कर्त्तव्य से हीन होंगे तो दुनिया की बड़ाई आपको बचा नहीं सकती और अगर आप अपना कर्त्तव्य पालन करेंगे तो दुनिया की बुराई आपका कुछ कर नहीं सकती। इसलिए खड़े होकर के दुष्काल की स्थिति का सामना कीजिये। सरकार का जो कुछ सामर्थ्य हो सकता है उसके अनुसार अन्न को पूरी तरह से वहां पहुंचाइए। यही सबसे बड़ा काम इस समय है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kandappan.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। सेंट्रल हाल के अन्दर प्रधान मंत्री मीटिंग कर रही है और.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. Please sit down.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। खाद्य का इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और प्रधान मंत्री वहां पर सेंट्रल हाल में मीटिंग कर रही है . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . . यह मजाक नहीं है तो क्या है? इससे ज्यादा शर्म की और क्या बात हो सकती है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; there is no point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बैठ रहा हूं। पर मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि इस खाद्य से ज्यादा कोई जरूरी चीज नहीं है . .

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: That is not a meeting of Members of Parliament. That is the meeting of Parliamentary Science Committee.

Shri Ranga: You can send word through some appropriate person or authority.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is some meeting. We can go on as long as there is quorum. There is no point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : कैसे नहीं है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। आर्डर आर्डर, बैठ जाइए। . . . . (**व्यवधान**)

Shri Sheo Narain: The Food Minister is there.

श्री बागड़ी : शर्म आनी चाहिए, लज्जा आनी चाहिए। . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री शिव नारायण : लोहिया साहब कहां हैं? . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . . .

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, recently our Food Minister, Shri Subramaniam, has prided himself in the Rajya Sabha while replying to the debate on the food situation on the 8th March, 1966 saying:—

> "we have the record and we can take credit for it that we have not allowed large-scale famine, outbreak of epidemics and starvation deaths in the country."

As if to spite him now this calamity in Orissa has occurred.

In all fairness to him, I think, it should be conceded that there is nothing of a large-scale catastrophe that has taken place in the country. There have been a few cases of famine here and there; perhaps, the condition is worst in Orissa, but for

this honestly we cannot blame the Government because they did not have sufficient time to work out a large-scale catastrophe. Perhaps, if enough time is given, they may bring about a situation where we will have to face a very calamitous and a very tragic situation in this country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You accuse the Government only for Hindi.

Shri S. Kandappan: It seems to me that it is a taboo for the Food Minister in our country to utter the word "famine" or to call a famine as "famine", just as for the rural housewife it is taboo to call the name of her husband. In spite of what all the Government claims, it is quite obvious and evident that the situation is very bad in Orissa. Even the cautious report prepared by the Study Team headed by Shri Vaidyanathan, Adviser, Planning Commission, after saying that the deaths were due to so many other diseases, like TB and other epidemics, has said:—

> "though the death was probably accelerated by malnutrition."

The hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, has already pointed to this thing. We should really be thankful to Dr. Mahatab for candidly saying that it is beyond description and we cannot express the predicament and the tragic situation in which the people of Orissa are placed.

There are so many paper reports, but I may quote here from the *Indian Express* from Delhi dated 9th May wherein it is given:

> "The awesome spectre of starvation, deaths in some of the drought-hit areas of Orissa, does not strike the visitor as an act of God.
>
> On the other hand, it is a sad commentary on the ability of the administration to manage grave human problems in a welfare State 19 years after Independence.
>
> It churns one's stomach to see skinny infants clinging to their mothers, slow and gaitless death-walk of emaciated children, pregnant women heavily dragging their leaden feet, old people with gnarled skins too weak to make their peace with God, desperately hungry people seeking sustenance in mohwa flowers and peepal leaves."

I do not think anything could be worse than this. Nor, I could appreciate the Government declaring something worse than this as famine and not this as famine. Really, this is very amazing, the way the Government brushes aside the real situation in this country.

While Shri Mahatab was speaking about the Orissa situation, he was pleading very pathetically that we should not take to task the present Government. I do not understand that kind of argument. It is really because of the failures of this Government that this kind of a situation has been brought about in our country.

Our Minister, Shri Subramaniam, in the speech to which I have earlier referred, has candidly admitted in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th March:—

> "We have failed, so far as agriculture is concerned, during the Third Plan period. That we have to admit."

It is not only during the Third Plan but we have failed during all the Plans. Any brochure or statistics pertaining to the plans will show that we have failed miserably, particularly on the agricultural front in all the Plans. Just by way of an example I will quote one thing.

In all the three Plans put together we had fixed the target for irrigating lands to the tune of 64·7 million acres and our achievement was 31·6 million

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acres, not even half of what we had fixed. Not only this. It is only one example; I can go on giving any number of examples of this kind. We know pretty well that our country is not short of water or the potential land for development. In fact, as per the assessment made by Government itself, two-thirds of the utilisable irrigable water is being wasted and is flowing into the sea without being used. So also available land is not being properly developed.

After all these failures I think it would be in the fitness of things for the Government to come and confess frankly before the Parliament that they have failed and miserably failed at that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Subramaniam.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम पूरा नहीं है। बहुत सारे मेम्बर सेंट्रल हाल में बैठे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum.

श्री किशन पटनायक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक बात कहनी है। स्पीकर महोदय ने मिनिस्टर को डाइरैक्ट किया था कि फ़ैमीन कोड या उसका सब्सीच्यूट लाकर टेबल पर रखें। क्या मिनिस्टर फ़ैमिन-कोड अपने साथ लाये हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is coming up tomorrow.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या हो गया फ़ैमिन-कोड को, क्या बीमार हो गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Members from all the sides had expressed concern at the situation in Orissa. It has been recognised that we are really facing a very difficult situation in that State and there is also acute distress and it is not as if the State Government was just sleeping over it or the State Assembly was sleeping over it. I find from the records that even in August, 1965, there was a discussion about the drought situation arising in Orissa and after a full discussion, the Government indicated the steps they were taking for the purpose of alleviating distress there. Then, again I find that there was a three-day discussion in December, 1965 and in his reply, the Chief Minister dealt with the situation elaborately and he also gave a list of the various relief works the Government was undertaking for the purpose of seeing that the situation did not go out of control. Again, there was a discussion during the Budget debate and, therefore, we cannot say that the Assembly of Orissa or the Government were not aware of the situation there. But in spite of that, we do find the actions taken there were not adequate to meet the situation. That will have to be admitted.

After our own letters from here and various other representations also, the Collectors Conference was convened in the first week of April to discuss the situation in Orissa particularly in these drought affected areas and also to evolve measures for the purpose of seeing that relief measures were taken in an adequate measure. I have got the proceedings of the Collectors Conference and the various orders issued after that. I find, after that, there has been a good deal of earnest effort to see that things improve there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That was in April.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, the first week of April. Therefore, when Mr. Mahtab said that only from March onwards more adequate measures were undertaken, I am in agreement with him and, as a matter of fact, it was further intensified during April. That is why when I

stated that the situation was coming under control, it was not because of a sense of self-complacency that I stated that it was coming under control but it was after having looked into the various measures which the State Government was taking for the purpose of seeing that the situation did not go out of control.

The intensity of the drought also we have to realise it, looking into the statistics, is as has been equalled only by the drought of 1886. After 1886, this is the worst drought that has happened. In 1886, this drought was in the coastal area, particularly, in the districts of Cuttack and Puri and it is on record that a million people died there and more than a million cattle perished at that time. After that, this is the worst situation which we are facing today. Fortunately, because of that warning in 1886, various measures were taken in the coastal districts, some irrigation projects and all those things. That is why, in spite of the monsoon failure, the coastal districts have not been affected to the same extent because of the assured irrigation. But, unfortunately, in this area, western part of Orissa, which Prof. Mukerjee also described as occupied by Adivasis....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mostly ex-princely State areas.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In this area which, unfortunately has been hit now, we find that even one failure brings about an intensity of misery, an intensity of difficulties, mainly because of the historical background also of this area. It is not only the Adivasis area, as Mr. Dwivedy was pointing out, but it is the ex-princely State of Orissa.....

Shri P. K. Deo: Noapara sub-division was never in the princely State, it was in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member need not have a guilty conscience. He is no longer a prince. He is one of us now. He is amongst us. He in his previous incarnation and his grand-fathers were responsible.

Shri P. K. Deo: It was never in the princely State.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Sambalkot was certainly not the princely State area.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the background. Even the colonial rule was something tolerable. But this backward princely State rule was worst. It is for that....

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: This is a map prepared by you. He is telling a white lie.

श्री मधु लिमये : स्वदेशी राज्य से विदेशी राज्य अच्छा है, यह उन्होंने कहा है ।

श्री राम सेवक : उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, उसे सुनिये ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is not the way to interrupt the Minister. This is the turn of the Minister to reply. What he has said is correct.

Shri S. Kandappan: He is side-tracking the issue.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is not side-tracking the issue.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not sparing myself even. Kindly, hear me.

Shri P. K. Deo: You are proceeding on false premises; it was in British India.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the background we have to keep in mind. Unfortunately, even though princely areas have been abolished, this feudal set-up, the feudal exploitation, has not been broken still. It still continues there. There is another difficulty, that in spite of democracy, in spite of Independence, there are pockets where feudalism still persists, it has still got a grip on the people. I do agree that this is a disgrace that in Independent

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India, the feudalism system still persists. I think, it should be the duty of this country and particularly of Parliament to see that this feudal set-up, this feudal grip, is broken as quickly as possible.

Shri P. K. Deo: It gives place to a new feudalism.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Unless this grip is broken, whatever measures we take will not yield results.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I agree with the background that you are giving. But the particular area which is worst affected, which we call famine was never under any princely State.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will come to that.

Therefore, if we want socialism, when we talk of socialism, particularly, when we want to see that there is more equitable distribution of wealth, first of all, this primitive type of feudalism and those aspects of feudalism will have to be obliterated. That should get the first priority. Mr. Mukerjee was talking about the priorities. I will attach first priority to this. That will have to go. But I do agree that in spite of that a certain share of what is happening to day will have to be borne by the Government in Independent India also. I find today, not only in this *Adivasis* area but take any tribal area anywhere, I am afraid, that development which is taken place is not worth mentioning. Therefore, it is necessary that we should have this priority. As a matter of fact, that is what we are discussing for the last two or three days after return from Orissa, that in planning, the priority will have to go to these down-trodden millions of people, the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. Unless we do that, we cannot call ourselves a civilised Government.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अठारह साल क्या कर रहे थे ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, I am prepared to share the responsibility to this extent....

Shri P. K. Deo: After eighteen years he has learnt this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have learnt it at least now, but some people did not learn at all.

श्री बागड़ी : लोगों का खून चूस रहे थे ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why they cling to the same old methods of what I would call reactionary policies and they want to proceed on the basis of those reactionary policies. Therefore, I am not ashamed of it, but I am glad that people are realising that we are prepared to learn these things, and we are learning these things. That itself is a sign of progress. Therefore, while I am ashamed that such a thing has happened about, that we have realised it and we want to give priority to the development of these areas will have to be taken into account. But this is the background unfortunately. Orissa in the whole set-up of India is one of the most backward States, and in the most backward State this area seems to be the most backward. This is the real difficulty. That is why the intensity of the misery is so much. Therefore, as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend Shri Mahatab, our endeavour should now be to see how we could minimise this misery, and how we shall be able to see that there is an end of unnecessary suffering of the people. That should be our first concern, and as a matter of fact, even though I had not gone to the area as such, I can assure hon. Member....

Shri P. K. Deo: I was there waiting to receive you.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अकाल ग्रस्त इलाकों में नहीं जायेंगे जाना चाहिये ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not going to defend myself I know where

to go. It is not as if I did not want to go there. If that were the case I need not have gone all the way to Bhubaneshwar for this purpose. Somebody has said 'why not go walking?' I wish I were able to walk in two days 250 miles to reach that place. Therefore, there should be some sense of proportion when they make such suggestions .

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: There is a motorable road.

Shri C. Subramaniam. Therefore, what is important now is this. How do we see that the conditions do not further deteriorate, and how do we see that conditions improve? How do we see that the people's sufferings are removed as quickly and as effectively as possible? That was the one thing with which I was concerned. After the return of the team, I had a discussion, and then I had a long discussion with the Chief Minister and the other Ministers and the officers concerned there. As I have already stated, since March or April, various measures have been taken. First of all, they have made an attempt, every earnest attempt and to a certain extent a successful attempt also, in opening these relief works on an extensive scale.

Shri P. K. Deo: Question!

Shri C. Subramaniam: Whether they are adequate or not, generally the number of works, I am told, is quite adequate. Whether all the people who are ready to work are getting employment or not is a matter for verification, and if necessary, any further expansion of these works will have to be done, and that has been discussed. But what I want to suggest is that within a measurable distance you will find that the test works are going on everywhere; according to the report that is what we find.

Shri P. K. Deo: It should go into the interior.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But what is important now is this. It is not merely a question of providing test relief work. Somebody condemned this report. Of course, one can condemn anything. But if one looks into it one will find that in spite of these relief works having been started, there is one important inadequacy or deficiency which has been pointed out, and that is the wage which a person is able to earn today. Whatever might be the reason, whether it is weakness of the people or malnutrition or whatever it be they are not able to work for more than four hours. I do not think that in the present conditions you can expect them to work for eight hours and put in hard labour. I do not think that that would be possible. Therefore, if they go for work at 8 a.m. and come back by 12 noon, I am not surprised about it. They say that according to the standards laid down, that is Rs. 1.75 for 100 c.ft. of earth-work they are able to earn only 62 paise on an average; the average is 62 paise, but it varies actually from 50 paise to 75 paise. Therefore, some people earn only 50 paise. This is grossly inadequate to meet their requirements. That is why the first thing that we have discussed is that while we have undertaken these works, we should also ensure that they earn a wage which will be adequate to meet their daily requirements, if not effect some saving; this is not the time when they will be able to effect some savings. So, we made two suggestions with regard to this. One was that they should increase this rate to Rs. 1.75 to an adequate extent so that doing this amount of work for four hours, they will be able to earn at least Rs. 1 to 1.25 which would be adequate. That is one way of dealing with it. Another way of dealing with it would be to provide them some grains also in kind, in addition to the wage. They have agreed to try both these methods and whichever would be successful would be spread out, so that there will be an adequacy of the wages earned by these people which alone would give them the purchasing power to get their daily requirements of food, apart from other things.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Grain means paddy or rice? They should give them paddy.

Shri P. K. Deo: For how long will this experiment go on?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am coming to that. That is also another point which has been taken up.

This is one aspect of it. Another thing is that when we say that they should earn this wage, we should also look into the price at which these grains are sold, so that whatever they purchase would be adequate for them.

Then, there is the point raised by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and some other hon. Member with regard to the price at which rice is being sold. It is 91 paise per k.g. At that price, nobody will be able to purchase adequate quantities. Therefore, we have decided at what price rice should be sold. I was told that already an order had been passed that there should be no distinction between first grade, superior and all those things; it should be sold as a common variety, whatever be the quality of the rice. But at the meeting, somebody brought forward some technical difficulty with regard to that. But this is not the time when technical difficulties should be brought in. We should solve those problems. Therefore, that order has been passed. But apart from that, I have given them the assurance that we shall stock particularly some millets like milo or jowar which would be sold at a much lower rate, namely 35 to 40 paise per kg., and as far as these are concrened, they should be sold without any limitation in regard to the quantity, so that anybody who wants these things could get them and these cheaper grains would be available to them to any extent; and we have already started moving milo to Orissa so that this could be sold at a subsidised rate and anybody will be in a position to purchase sufficient quantity of it to the extent he requires it. That is one decision which has been taken, and we are trying to implement it. This is one area in which there was a deficiency, and we have tried to make up that deficiency.

The next area in which they have tried to provide relief is by way of gratuitous relief by giving cards to the various disabled persons, old persons and persons sufferings from disease so that they would be able to get 290 gms. of foodgrains per day. I am told it is being given in the form of rice and wheat, and they have already distributed about one lakh of cards. With regard to the persons who have received these cards, in some places there are complaints and there are some irregularities that persons who are entitled to the cards have not obtained the cards while ordinary persons who would not be entitled to them have got it. This is a matter which will have to be looked into. We have made the suggestion in any event that even if a person who is entitled to it has got a card, he will not be in a very prosperous condition, and, therefore, we need not go and snatch away that card from him at this time, and let him get the benefit of that card. But in addition to that, we should see that all the disabled persons, all the old persons and the persons suffering from disease should be in a position to get the cards, and that is why we have suggested that with in the next ten days there should be an additional distribution of one lakh cards, particularly, under proper supervision to those weaker sections of the people who would be entitled to this. That has also been agreed to, and I hope it would be done much more effectively and efficiently, and these sections should be covered by that. If it is necessary to increase the number, I can give the assurance to this House that this figure of one lakh is no magic number, but we think that it would ordinarily cover those persons, but if it is necessary to increase the number, certainly we would increase it. This is the second aspect of it.

The third aspect is with regard to these free feeding centres. Free feeding centres fall under two heads. One is for the school chilren, in whose case the school lunch programme has been going on for some time. With regard to this, I was told that the schools were to be closed for holidays very soon. We took the decision that even though there would be holidays we should pay some honorarium for the teachers who stay behind and should continue this food programme for the children even during holidays and I have given the assurance that we would provide....

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Is there a distinction between the school children and other children?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the school programme, all the other chilren also are included. Therefore, if we close them, it is not only the school-going children who would suffer but also other children. So a decision has been that these schools will not be closed down simply because schools are closed during holidays. It will be continued.

In addition to that, we have agreed to give multi-vitamin tablets and other nourishment for these areas....

Shri P. K. Deo: The Congress Government needs vitamins.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This will compensate for other deficiencies. This is another thing which we have decided.

I forgot to mention one thing. With regard to gratuitous relief, the feeding centres, it has been pointed out that the quantiy of food supplied particularly for one meal only is inadequate. So we have taken another decision that all those who attend free feeeding centres would also be entitled to get a gratuitous relief card and they would be able to get 290 gms not a lesser quantity. I do not think a little bit of overfeeding will do any injury to them. Therefore, we have decided that they should also be given those cards. This is how we have looked into and arranged the present programme and tried to remove various difficulties.

Another factor which have taken into account is concerning test relief works which will have to be closed down when the monsoon starts. We did not want to do that. Therefore we considered whether there should be relief works carried on even after the monsoon starts. We came to the conclusion that it will have to be carried on. So a small committee has been appointed consisting of the Chief Engineer, Director of Agriculture and others for the purpose of identifying some works which could be carried on even during the monsoon season. Even if it is a question of some small work, it should be carried on so that they may be able to earn this wage. Therefore, that is also being undertaken now. Hence those relief works will not stop when the monsoon starts, but will be carried on. This is how we have looked at it and tried to solve the immediate problem. We have taken decisions in this regard. For the purpose of carrying out these decisions effectively, we came to the conclusion that there is no use people looking to Bhubaneswar to solve problems, to find out what decisions should be taken what is the staff to be employed for this purpose etc. That is why the Orissa Government have agreed to station one officer of the status of Member of the Board of Revenue with all powers delegated to him who will have his headquarters in this very area and who will function with all these powers on the spot. Even if he does not have the power in respect of some matter, he will take the decision when something has got to be done and will report back to Government that he has done so in anticipation of approval. That also has been agreed upon. This is how we have tried to look upon this problem and attempted to fill up the deficiencies and inadequacies as best we can. This is one side.

The second side which was emphasised by hon. Members, particularly

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by the hon. Member who intitiated the debate, is with regard to agricultural operations. We will have to attach great importance to this because without normal agricultural operations being undertaken, these people will find themselves in greater difficulties soon after the monsoon when the agricultural season commences. In this, first of all, preparation of the land is important. Without that they will not be able to undertake agricultural operations. Therefore, we tried to find out how far the farmers have got the capacity to undertake the tillage of the land in the coming agricultural season. There was an estimate given by some Ministers and some officers that about 70 per cent of the land had already been ploughed. But some people say this is an overestimate, that only 30 per cent would have been covered. But apart from these figures, the important thing is to find out if there is any difficulty experienced for want of bullocks or other things he needs. Where he is unable to find bullock power, we should provide either bullock power or tractor power. As far as tractor power is concerned, they have about 90 or 93 of them in Orissa. They have agreed to mobilise them and move them to this area for the purpose of starting these operations. But there are areas where these tractors will not be useful because these are big tractors. Fortunately, the State Government have in their position now about 100 power tillers, small tillers, which could be used.

Shri P. K. Deo: Tractors cannot reach the areas once the monsoon starts.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Power tillers could be used particularly when there has been rain. When the ground is hard, it might not be possible to use them for breaking the earth, but after the rainfall they come in handy and can be used. The State Government have agreed to move these 100 power tillers also into this area and make them available to the people wherever land preparation is lagging because of lack of bullocks or other circumstances. This is how we have tried to solve this particular problem.

The next thing is seed. Even in November last, we issued circulars to the various State Governments which have to face drought conditions warning them that in these acute drought conditions, if things were left as they were whatever was stored for seed would be consumed; therefore, they should be able to get from within their own States or from various other places sufficient quantities of seeds and stock them for distribution The Orissa Government also were alerted on this point. They have made some procurement, but not enough But they are confident that with the second crop from Sambalpur, Cuttack and various other areas it should be possible for them to have round about 5 lakh maunds of seeds.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has it been ascertained whether those seeds are suitable for cultivation there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They say they are. Apart from that, we have already alerted the Madras and Andhra Governments that they should select seeds which are suitable for Orissa It has been indicated to them what varieties would suit Orissa and they should make available sufficient quantities of seeds for the benefit of Orissa. But the Orissa Government seem to think that they would be able to procure within their own State.

Shri P. K. Deo: They have all been thinking like that from the beginning.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But still I do not rely upon that estimate. I am asking the Madras and Andhra Government to reserve sufficient quantities of seeds in case of emergency. The officer who was the Chief Secretary

till recently, who is our Agriculture Secretary, is going to Orissa to day to find out about the adequacy of the measures which have been taken for the purpose of agricultural operations, particularly with regard to seed. I can give you this assurance that we shall see that if sufficient quantities of seeds are not available in Orissa, we shall try to rush them from Madras and Andhra. This should have been undertaken a little earlier. I do agree that it is a little bit late, but it is not too late.

श्री बृज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) : क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि सारी योजना के लिये कुल कितना रुपया स्वीकार किया गया है ?

Shri P. K. Deo: Are the seeds to be supplied free or on payment?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question arises how the seeds should be distributed and at what rate. We have come to the conclusion that there should be no extra cost, also that the seeds should be distributed as a loan, not a short-term loan, but a loan to be repaid in three annual instalments. This decision has been taken. Now our concern is to see that the seeds are available in sufficient quantities, not only that, but that they reach the farmers in time. Therfore, we have tried to find out what should be the last date by which they should reach the farmers and then work backwards and find out at what date they should reach the block level, at what date they should reach the district level, at what date they should be made available to the State authorities for the purpose of moving to the districts. This schedule of dates has been worked out. For the purpose of seeing that we stick to this schedule, we have fixed responsibility on particular individuals. At the State level, it is the Agriculture Minister and Director of Agriculture who would be responsible, so that sufficient quantities are procured and moved to districts by the scheduled date. At the district level an officer has been identified who will be responsible to see that he moves the seeds to the block level, and at the block level the bock authorities have been made responsible for the purpose of distributing it to the farmers. Therefore, as far as possible, there is streamlining of administration and also location of responsibility, not to leave it saying the Agricultural Department is responsibe, the State Government is responsible etc; we have treid to identify and locate responsibility.

18 hrs.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it not a fact that the seed that was procured in the State for Rs. 35 per quintal is being supplied at Rs. 58 to the cultivators?

Shri C. Subramaniam: A decision has been taken, and it will be supplied at the rate at which it is procured, the extras which are charged for seed will not be charged. I am not quite sure if it is Rs. 35 or Rs. 38 but the decision is that these extras would not be charged.

It is not seed alone which is important. We should have sufficient finances to carry on the other operations, and there should also be some subsistence element so that till the harvest comes, the farmers will be in a position to sustain himself. Therefore, a programme of distributing loans has been worked out, and for that also responsibilities have been located on individual officers, and they have been made responsible for getting the loans and seeing that it is distributed at various evels.

This is what we were able to achieve by the discussion during my visit to Bhuvaneshwar. Even though it is regrettable that it was not possible to visit the other places, I feel we have done a good job, as far as looking into the various difficutlies and difficulties is concerned, and trying to find out what actions will have to be taken.

Shri P. K. Deo: You should accompany the Prime Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Secondly, are we going to allow the situation

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to continue like this, not only in Orissa, but also in adjoining Madhya Pradesh, not only in Madhya Pradesh, but as was pointed out in Gujarat and Maharashtra, wherever tribals are there? In Maharashtra and Gujarat something has been done, but in some of the other areas, nothing has been done and they continue to be in the same old primitive stage. That is why it is now necessary to have a programme. I was told that the Orissa tribal area has the best water resources. All the rivers seem to start there and flow downwards. Therefore, that is the very source. In addition to that, I am told that all the mineral wealth is almost concentrated in that area. In spite of that, it happens to be one of the most economically backward areas. Fortunately, already some action has been taken for the purpose of investigating some of these medium and major irrigation projects, but what is important now is to have a worthwhile programme of seeing that immediately those programmes are taken up not only for providing some employment, but also to have development which would ensure that area against famine as even the coastal areas have been ensured against famine, by taking up large-scale irrigation works.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Indravati project.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am told there are many projects. I do not know the names and details, but there are sufficient number of projects and with Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores spent in the next three or four years we would be able almost to bring about a transformation of that area. That will have to be looked into and some priority will have to given to that.

In addition, I have no doubt that we will have to look into the tribal and backward areas problem as a whole and try to give some priority in allocation of resources. The Planning Commission has also agreed, the Prime Minister is involved in it, and we have had discussions for the last two days, and I can give this assurance that we are aware of this problem and we will try to solve it as best as possible.

Many other points have been raised. It is not as if I want simply to rebut or answer criticism. What is more important today is to see that these things are implemented properly, and I do know the Orissa Government requires a little bit of assistance in this, financial asistance. We have discussed this with the Finance Minister he has also agreed, and along with my Agriculture Secretary, a Finance man is also going to Orissa today. They will look into the whole thing, and I can give this assurance that none of these programmes will get bogged down, stopped or delayed for want of finances.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Are you going to declare famine?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall come to that, to your famous famine.

In addition, we have already come to the conclusion that we should have some officer, of a sufficiently high status from the Central Government, who will be visiting these States, particularly Orissa and a few other States which are in difficulties to see that there is no slackening of effort, that they do not get into difficulties. To the extent possible we shall give this assistance. I will not call it supervision, I shall say offering assistance to the State Government. That also has been decided upon. We are trying to appoint an officer for this purpose. I suppose with his periodical visits he would be able to report back to the Central Government and keep us fully informed with regard to the developments taking place and if any urgent action is necessary from the Central Government, we will not hesitate to take it.

A suggestion has been made by Shri Dwivedy, I am not surprised, that the Orissa Government should be immediately dismissed. With all respect to my hon. friend I suggest this would bring about chaos there, because for the Central Government to get settled and start all these operations there I am sure it will take at least one month. Instead of that, I hope it would be possible to energise the State Government to see that things move on, instead of inviting and confusion by asking the State Government to be taken over, which I feel is not constitutionally correct also. After all, when we take over in Kerala, everyobody has been crying hoarse that democracy has been murdered, and here is a suggestion that democracy in Orissa should be murdered. I am not going to be a party to that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The life of the Assembly is over.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, I do not think we should fall into the trap as saying that the Centre should take over.

Shri Nambiar is fresh from jail, with fresh ideas, therefore he suggested why not have election immediately, why should it be postponed.

Shri Nambiar: That is for Kerala.

Shri C. Subramaniam: You neither belong to Kerala nor Tamilnad, that is the great difficulty. You are an imposter everywhere. The difficulty is this. Suppose we start elections now when people are undergoing this suffering, will our officials look after the election arrangements and arrange for the polling and all those things or to this relief work? Shri Dwivedy has offered his services for this relief work, but immediately the elections are there, he will be concerned with elections. he will not have the sacrificing spirit of saying that the elections do not matter, he is only concerned with the sufferings of the people. I am a politician and I know something of the election fever. Our whole attention will be diverted to these elections. Therefore I am afraid iti s a very dangerous suggestion. If we are all very much concerned with the situation in Orissa and we want to take all measures for the purpose of containing the situation, I think it is a very light-hearted suggestion to say that we should have immediate elections there and I hope that will not be done.

Mention was made I think by Mr. Mukerjee that I was accusing the Opposition of scare-mongering. I should think he was accusing me of scare-mongering, perhaps he has forgotten about it. I did visualise we were going to have a difficult situation in the country and I did give a warning, but at that time I was accuse of scare-mongering, but let me leave that alone. Now every one of us has got involved in the present situation, and we have to see that it does not go out of control, bceause this is not a political matter. It is a question involving the lives of the people, involving particularly the future of children. It docs not matter even if there is some misery with regard to the old people. What about the flowering youth, the young children? Their whole life would be shattered. Therefore, we have to concentrate first on them. Not that I am not concerned with the misery of the others, difficulty of the others. In the order of priority I would give the first priority to give all the nutritious food, all the relief to the children and see that they get out of these miseries. Not that we should ignore the others. We must also take measures to see that human misery and suffering is lessened and minimised and normalcy is brought about in this state. I welcome the offer made by Prof. Mukerjee and by the others to co-operate in this cause. Whatever might be done by the adminstartion on the official side, unless we as Members of Parliament and responsible elected representatives participate in

[Shri C. Subramaniam.]

all these things along with the elected assembly members, perhaps whatever action may be taken by the officials are likely to be deficient. These deficiencies will have to be made up, particularly by the participation of elected representatives, to whatever party they may belong. With regard to voluntary agencies, I do agree that voluntary agencies will have to be brought in, particularly organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission in which I am deeply involved. Therefore, it is not as if I would not like the Ramakrishna Mission to come in. I would like the Ramakrishna Mission to come in. But the feeding programme should not be left to the voluntary organisations alone. We cannot say that voluntary organisations have not come forward and therefore, these programmes have not been taken up. So, I have impressed upon the Orissa Government that if there is no voluntary organisation coming forward, that should not be an excuse for saying that the feeding programme has not been taken up. If the voluntary organiastion is not there, Government will have to step in and see that the gap is filled up. In that also, I am sure the elected representatives will play a great role. I can assure the House that it is not as if we are not concerned with the situation there, that we are benumbed with regard to the situation in the country, with regard to the miseries of the people. We are greatly concerned with them. I am really happy that this discussion has brought about a better understanding of the situation. Particularly, I am grateful to the co-operative spirit in which the discussion had taken place. I thank you.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, just one question. Will the Minister assure the House that henceforth all the relief works will be entrusted to the people's organisations lik the panchayats and all that and that the contractors will be eliminated?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I missed this point. This is one of the points which I took up with the state Governments. They have agreed to this. Also with regard to some other suggestion about the distribution of paddy instead of rice, we have put this point also to the state Government. There were some difficulties raised with regard to this but I have said that I am not going to listen to the difficulties. These difficulties will have to be overcome. If paddy distribution will be better for the people, it will have to be undertaken. I have also requested the Prime Minister to take this up and see that these matters are settled . . . (*Interruptions.*)

श्री मधु लिमये : एक प्रश्न मुझे पूछने दीजिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions. We have had enough now. The discussion is over. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 12, 1966/Vaisakha 22, 1888 (Saka).

GMG PND—LS—652 (Al) LSD—15-9-66—970